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EAST'S PROPOSALS BASIS FOR EARLY MBFR AGREEMENT

AU211040 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Jun 83 pp 5-7

[Milan Vasilev article: "NATO Confronts Europe With a Crossroad," specially dispatched from Vienna for OTECHESTVEN FRONT]

[Text] The significant foreign political initiatives contained in the Political Declaration adopted at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will continue to be of considerable importance for the progress of the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which have recently resumed in the Austrian capital. These initiatives are aimed at overcoming the danger of war and at improving the international atmosphere, as well as at stopping the arms race. They are aimed at disarmament and at the consolidation and development of peaceful relations among states with different social systems.

The Prague conference devoted particular attention to the Vienna negotiations, as well. As a result, a new group of proposals was worked out and specified, and was submitted by the socialist countries on 17 February 1983.

These proposals are simple and practical. They reject all the futile and artificially concocted discussions provoked by the West, which stand in the way of an agreement. They are intended to direct the participants' attention to the solution of the main task to which the negotiations are devoted -- namely the reduction of armed forces to equal, collective levels, along with their armaments.

Under the present circumstances the best way of achieving agreement in Vienna is represented by the third element in the new approach. It calls on both sides to agree on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe to equal, collective ceilings of 900,000 men each, 700,000 of which are ground forces, regardless of the differences in the evaluation of the number of military personnel on both sides.

The futility and hopelessness of the numerical discussion has been confirmed by reality at the Vienna negotiations. How could such a discussion produce results, since the West contests and rejects all new numerical data submitted by the socialist countries?

The new proposals are a compromise solution. They take the West's position into consideration in many ways. They rely on the elements of the general approach of the sides on problems such as the following:

-- the collective character of reduction and freezing;

-- the initial Soviet-American negotiations;

-- the definition of the final goal of reductions -- namely to attain equal collective ceilings on the number of armed forces belonging to the two blocs in central Europe;

-- the necessity of adequate accompanying measures.

One of the chief advantages of such proposals is the fact that they present real opportunities for the achievement of results as early as this year. Such a short period is of particular importance considering the complexity of the present-day political atmosphere that exists in Europe and throughout the world.

During the negotiations the question concerning the establishment of trust between East and West has constantly been on the agenda. However, an atmosphere of trust between the two sides will not come out of the blue. It is a well-known fact that the tremendous concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe produces tension and distrust among states. No one could deny the fact that an increase of military preparations on the one hand and the consolidation of trust among the states on the other are absolutely incompatible.

Without stopping the increase of troops and armaments, without the implementation of effective and practical steps for reducing armed forces and their armaments, no measures of control and supervision at all, and no benevolent wishes will be capable of solving the problem of trust. It is the implementation of precisely the proposals submitted by the socialist countries that is likely to produce a reduction in the level of confrontation, to alleviate the danger of a devastating new war, to gradually consolidate and increase mutual trust among the states participating in the Vienna negotiations.

The question today is actually this: Will certain NATO circles be able to precipitate Europe into a new round of the arms race, with all the dangerous implications resulting from this, or will the course of events turn toward a political and military alleviation of tension?

ALIA ASSAILS SFRY POLICY ON KOSOVO

AU210924 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 21 Jun 83

["Comrade Ramiz Alia attends the Democratic Front conference of Diber District and meets with the workers of Bulqize" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 21 (ATA) -- The secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia attended the proceedings of the 16th Conference of the Democratic Front of Diber District, which convened at the cinema of the city of Peshkopia yesterday.

Hundreds of inhabitants gathered in front of the cinema. They saluted Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him with love and enthusiasm. The Diber artists, dressed in folk costumes, sang and danced.

The delegates from all zones welcomed with ardent applause the entry into the hall of Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The conference held its proceedings in the atmosphere of a lofty revolutionary enthusiasm, of the victories attained under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head and the optimism to forge ahead at ever faster rates. In the report delivered by the chairman of the district Democratic Front Council Tosun Spahiu and in the intervention of the delegates it was extensively spoken on the work of the Democratic Front organisation to strengthen uninterruptedly the unity and the patriotic education in service of the constant enhancing of the revolutionary vigilance of the masses and their mobilization to fulfil the tasks in all the fields.

The atmosphere of the conference became more joyful by the greeting of the Diber Young Pioneers and little children, who expressed their boundless love for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. A Pioneer approaches Comrade Ramiz Alia and says: "We, the Diber children, are very glad that you are among us, therefore, just as our parents, wholeheartedly say: 'You are welcome,' our love for Uncle Enver is as great as the Korabi Mountain, may he live as long as Korabi Mountain," and presents him a bouquet of roses for Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. He brought to the people of Diber the most ardent greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

The people of Diber District is a patriotic, valiant and industrious people. They have displayed these features during all our national history. They were reflected with a greater force in the struggle against fascism and traitors, they were reflected in the struggle and work for the socialist construction of our country.

Over the years of the party, through the great work of the working masses, colossal transformations have taken place in Diber. The working class almost did not exist in the past, because there was no kind of industry in this district, while now your district extracts 37 per cent (more than one third) of the chromium ore quantity of the whole country and all the quantity of marble blocks. Good results have been attained in the field of agriculture, the collectivisation of agriculture, its modernization, have brought about the increase of grain yields and those of the other agricultural and livestock products, have made agriculture and livestock advance rapidly.

In your district nearly 70 per cent of land is irrigated, while as for the fruit production Diber holds the second place in the republic, following Korce. Very great transformations have been made in the field of education and culture. Suffice it to mention that actually your district has over 1400 higher cadres, physicians, agronomists, veterinary surgeons, engineers, teachers, etc. Likewise the transformations in the mode of living, in the struggle against alien customs and hangovers, in the work for the emancipation of women, as compared with the past, are perceptible.

I mentioned in brief all these achievements, comrades, to stress that we owe the happy days we enjoy today, the freedom, the happy life, the work and tranquillity, the present and the future to the party, to its Marxist-Leninist line, to Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings.

The conference of the front for the Diber District will help to give a new impulse to the work in all the directions, it will increase the mobilization of the working people to fulfill still better the tasks we are faced with for the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland. It will help particularly to further strengthen our steel-like unity.

Due to the correct and farsighted policy of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, our socialist economy has become a powerful economy which advances at satisfactory and uninterrupted rates. Socialist Albania with her economy, which develops according to the principle of self-reliance, challenges crisis, which has the capitalist and revisionist world in its grip.

Only Socialist Albania does not know the phenomenon of crisis. In Albania alone there is no stagnation and fall of production, but constant and fast rate increase of it. In Albania alone there is no unemployment. In Albania alone there exists neither inflation nor price rise, nor increase of the cost of living, on the contrary there is only reduction of prices to the advantage of the people as those of the last year and this year, the sure elevation of the standard of living of the broad masses of the people. All these stem from the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party, the implementation of its teachings.

Knowing and mastering the line and the teachings of the party, listening to and carrying into effect its word and ideas, we confidently march towards the better future.

A guarantee for the present and future, to carry into reality the magnificent perspectives that lie before us, is the unity and mobilization of the people round the party and its correct line. Therefore, it is decisive and vital that the people, the broad working masses, all be conscious of the line of the party at any moment.

The better the tasks are fulfilled, the stronger becomes Albania, the better the needs of the people are fulfilled, their income and wellbeing increase, the happier is the people. Consequently, the stronger and unbreakable is the unity of the people round the party and people's power.

The party teaches usand the experience has shown that the unity is strengthened by further enhancing the revolutionary vigilance of the people towards the enemies, who have Socialist Albania like a thorn in their flesh. They have neither given up nor will give up their aims to undermine and destroy our socialist order to enslave our country and people. Hence, we must make all the people conscious and train them for defence in order to be able to cope with our own forces every danger threatening the homeland.

Speaking on the international situation, he dwelt on the situation in Yugoslavia and in Kosovo. Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others:

The facts go to show that in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro a very turbelent and grave situation continues to reign over the Albanians. Those thousands of young men and women that were sentenced after the 1981 demonstrations, not only are not released from the prisons, but other trials are staged and other Kosovars are sentenced and tortured. The military regime continues in Kosovo.

Now, the Belgrade chauvinists seek to deny the Albanian population which lives in their own territories in Yugoslavia of everything national, their own language, history, culture, traditions. This campaign is particularly severe in Macedonia. But the Albanians of Macedonia are and will remain Albanians first of all. There is no doubt about it.

Officially, now plans are being worked out in Belgrade for another colonisation of Kosovo in a wider front, with the same methods as the Krajls of Serbia did once.

So profound is the national hatred and so blind is the chauvinism of the chieftains of Serbia and Yugoslavia that Naim and Mjeda [Albanian renaissance poets], as the magazine "Nin" of the Belgrade says, are described as nationalists and irredentists, whereas their deeds as dangerous.

Who could foresee that there will be someone, who is self-styled "progressive", "revolutionary", "communist" and "internationalist", as the Yugoslavs boast of themselves, that will prohibit the children to read the famous poem of Naim "Livestock and Agriculture", one of the most magnificent creations of literature, not only of the Albanian literature, but of the world one, because it "spoils", "disorientates" and "educates them badly" etc? One should have a sick fantasy or be completely unshameful to claim that the meaning of the Naim's verse "The Violet" is that the people should fight to make "ethnically pure Kosovo" as "Nin" writes in black and white.

When Naim wrote the verse "The Violet", Albania was not yet independent and the Kingdom of Serbs was not established in Kosovo yet.

Therefore, he had no reason to think of leaving as inheritance to Albanian "irredentists", "nationalists" verses to be used 100 years later in order to create "an ethnically pure Kosovo". But Stambolic and Co. need the reading upside-down of the verses of Naim and Mjeda, their absurd and ridiculous interpretations, to put "historic clutches" to their anti-Albanian line and denationalising policy pursued in Kosovo.

But the great Serbs are as powerless to stain even in the slightest the brilliant face of the great patriots of the Albanian renaissance, to denigrate their deed which is a valuable contribution made by our nation to the world progressive, democratic and humanist culture, as they are powerless to uproot from the heart and mind of every Albanian that inspiring patriotic message that their creativeness radiates.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention and frequently punctuated by enthusiastic cheers "party-Enver, we are always ready".

The first secretary of the district party committee, Faik Kopaci stressed in his speech, that the participation at the proceedings of the conference and the visit of Comrade Ramiz Alia are an important event for the organisation of the democratic front and for the entire people of Diber District.

His important speech, the very valuable instructions Comrade Ramiz Alia gave in this conference and the evaluations he made -- the speaker stressed -- are a great program of work and open up vistas for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 8th Congress of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

On behalf of all the Communists and the people of Diber District Comrade Faik Kopaci promised that they will always be in steel-like unity round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, they will be always vigilant and unflinching, will keep aloft the spirit of action and will he always mobilized to realise the tasks of the 7th Five Year Plan in all the fields.

The conference elected the leading organs of the district democratic front.

Yesterday afternoon, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by Comrades Qirjako Mihali, Farudin Hoxha, Jashar Menzelxhiu and Sul Baholli as well as the first secretary of the district party committee, Faik Kopaci and the chairman of the executive committee of the district People's Council, Skender Dema, went to the town of Bulqize.

Thousands of miners, geologists and other working people, cooperativists etc., received them with love.

The director of the mine "Todo Manco", Bujar Pata wished welcome in the name of the miners, geologists and working people and informed Comrade Ramiz Aliz on the work and achievements of the collective, the transformations made in this town, the improvement of the working and living conditions of the workers, the increase of the extraction of the chromium ore and the objectives set for the implementation of the valuable instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the letter he addressed to the collective of this name on occasion of the 35th-anniversary of its creation.

Amidst on indescribable enthusiasm of the workers the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

"It is a great pleasure for me and other comrades, he said to be among the workers of Bulqize, of this important mine for our national economy. One cannot come to Diber, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, without coming and talking with the workers of Bulqize. Comrade Enver Hoxha said to me to convey his greetings to all the working people of Diber District, first of all to its working class, the back bone of which are the workers of Bulqize. Your mine, comrades, plays a great role in the development of our economy. You here turn out the third of our chromium, which provides a great part of export.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out the great importance of the principle of self-reliance, which has been and is being implemented consistently.

As a result, our socialist economy is developed at stable rates, our homeland has marched forward without being forced to kneel down to the sham friends and open enemies. Our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, did not adopt "the advice" of the Soviets and the Yugoslav Titoites, but it systemically created conditions for an independent economic, political and ideological development, loyally applying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, following a policy in the interest of the people and the defence of the homeland, the policy of the socialist industrialization of the country. It is precisely the loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, this principled policy of the party, he stressed, that has created conditions for our country to march forward without stretching the hand to anyone.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that we should work hard to lay stronger foundations for the future, for the new five year plan we are elaborating now, should have a strong economy and a steel like defence, should always sharpen the revolutionary vigilance. He expressed the conviction that the working class of Bulqize will be a frontline fighter of the economic development and the strengthening of the defence potential of the country.

Enthusiastic cheers "party, our mother your word is our deed" echoed everywhere. Through these the miners promise once agin "we will be vanguard, will give more chromium of high quality for the homeland."

Comrade Ramiz Alia cordially greets, shakes hands with the workers and wishes them fresh successes. He leaves Bulqize amidst applauses of the people.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL WITH GREECE SIGNED

AU211925 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 21 Jun 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Text] Athens, June 21 -- A protocol was signed in Athens today on the further development of techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece. The document specifies for joint techno-scientific and applied work, coordinated with the two countries' mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Working programmes are provided in the field of electronics and microelectronics, computer equipment and informatics, hard-body physics, laser equipment, biotechnology and gene engineering, photoelectric technology, solar and wind energy, fish growing and the fishing industry, the food industry and agriculture.

Compared to last year, the exchange of research workers between Bulgaria and Greece is provided to be increased about fourfold.

The protocol was signed by Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, and Mr Yeoryios Lianis, minister of researches and technology of Greece. At a press conference on this occasion they emphasized that the two countries' mutually advantageous cooperation in the techno-scientific sphere was deepening in accordance with the trends fixed at the regular meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, and in the spirit of the long-term programme for further development of the economic cooperation of Bulgaria and Greece.

TSANOV MEETS WITH IRANIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

AU211523 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 20 Jun 8

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Iranian cooperation in transport is good and promising. This is the view expressed by the Minister of Transport of Bulgaria, Mr Vasil Tsanov and the minister of roads and transport of Iran, Mr Mohammad Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan, who is visiting the country at the head of a delegation.

Today a plenary meeting was held of delegations of the two countries, at which a wide range of issues related to cooperation were discussed. The state and prospects of the relations in the road, the railway, the water and air transport were discussed. It was found that the chances are far from explored and exploited to the full, especially as far as the promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation in these spheres is concerned. Both parties to the talks tabled concrete proposals, the realization of which will raise Bulgaro-Iranian contacts in transport onto a new stage. Mr Mohammad Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan that the Bulgarian experience in that branch offers a good foundation for the activization of ties. [sentence as received]

Mr Vasil Tsanov and the Iranian minister informed each other for the tasks the two countries are solving at the current stage in the various kinds of transport.

During the stay in the country, the Iranian delegation, which includes senior officials, will visit a number of transport projects and will have talks with high-ranking Bulgarian economic officials.

MATERIALS ON PRAGUE 'WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE'

Assembly Program

AU211610 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 83 pp 1,2

[Lumir Hrudka report: "From All Over the World To Prague; Participation of Peace Movement Representatives From 130 Countries and 120 International Organizations"]

[Summary] Prague, 16 June -- Jan Bruner, secretary of the International Secretariat of the Preparatory Committee of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, in Prague, told us that "all committees directing the preparation of individual dialogues and the meetings of groups with special interests have already convened. Their discussions were an indication that the World Assembly in Prague can really become a very frank, sincere, and friendly dialogue on the most important issues in the present world, particularly on the most urgent issue on how to prevent war, above all nuclear war."

"The international Secretariat is closely cooperating with the Czechoslovak Preparatory Committee in ensuring various services, and above all such organization of all activities by the peace assembly that will enable the largest possible number of people to join in the discussion and dialogue."

Lubos Kupek, secretary of the Czechoslovak Preparatory Committee, said that "the number of foreign organizations and peace movements from abroad was so large" that not all of them could be accommodated; the more than 2,500 participants accepted will include representatives from "130 countries and about 120 international organizations." Furthermore, the participants will include 550 young guests from rural areas; and about 600 Czechoslovak and foreign journalists.

Prominent statesmen, members of parliaments, scientists and artists are also expected. "The largest delegations will come from India and Mexico, but also from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the FRG and the Nordic countries."

After the solemn opening ceremony, the afternoon of 21 June will be devoted to a dialogue on 11 topics, such as the danger of a nuclear war -- a threat to life, and ways of preventing it; the economic aspects of the arms race and disarmament; education toward peace and toward averting war; European security and disarmament; and so forth.

Friday and Saturday -- 24 and 25 June -- will be devoted to special-interest meetings, for people engaged in the sphere of education, for writers, artists, trade unionists, youth, students, clerical circles, parliamentary deputies, and other elected officials, scientists, lawyers, cosmonauts, and others. Bilateral meetings desired by the participants are planned for Saturday, 25 June. The final plenary session will be held on Sunday, 26 June, when a peace appeal will be adopted.

On Thursday, 24 June, groups of participants will visit 70 districts in the CSSR. A Women's Center will be operating in the Palace of Culture in Prague; it will offer its own special program, and will concentrate on arranging unofficial meetings and the exchange of opinions on women's problems. The center will start operating on 21 June.

Various Assembly Participants Arrive

AU211616 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Prague, 17 June (CTK) -- Further arrivals for the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which will open next week in Prague, include Edith Ballantyne, convener of the Coordination Group of the International Preparatory Committee of the Assembly, who was welcomed at Prague's airport this Friday by Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council; a group of more than 160 peace fighters from India; the Cuban delegation; and participants from Canada, the United States, and other countries.

Hungarian Delegation's Arrival

LD211653 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Prague, June 20 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, led by Imre Pozsgay, general-secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, which is to attend the world peace meeting, arrived in Prague Monday evening.

Angolan, Afghan Unionists Received

LD211626 Prague CTK in English 1234 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The trade union leaders of Angola and Afghanistan were received here by chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffman on Monday.

Pascoal Luualu, secretary-general of the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA), and A. S. Purdeli, chairman of the Central Council of the Afghan Trade Unions, were welcomed at the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, and in an informal discussion dealt with relations between the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions and the two partner centres as well as with topical problems of the international trade union movement.

Press Conference

LD211913 Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- "The efforts to turn Europe into a nuclear hostage arouse counter-acts in the form of peace movements in the East and West", Italian Senator Nino Pasti, former deputy commander of NATO forces in Europe and member of the group 'Generals for Peace and Disarmament' told a press conference here Tuesday.

The conference on struggle against nuclear missiles was also attended by chairman of the Soviet Peace Defenders' Committee a member of the World Peace Council Presidium Yuriy Zhukov, co-chairman of the Campaign for World Disarmament from Britain Lord Archibald Fenner Brockway, co-chairman of the German Peace Union from the FRG Lorenz Knorr and deputy chief editor of the paper HORIZONT from the GDR Gerhard Zazvorka.

Speaking about peace actions in the USSR and other European countries, Yuriy Zhukov said that "Europe says 'no' to nuclear weapons while the West European governments say 'yes'.

Therefore confrontation between the forces of peace and those who wish the development of new U.S. nuclear missiles on European territory is indispensable'.

Lord Brockway pointed out Britain's active share in preparations for nuclear war. He recalled that Britain has its own nuclear weapons, there are U.S. bases and the command of U.S. and NATO reserve units on its territory. This situation cannot be underestimated. Despite the results of the recent elections in Britain, it must be underlined that the majority of the British people are against the deployment of any further missiles in Britain, he said.

Lorenz Knorr said that preparations for the construction of bases for Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles are in full swing despite the protest of the West German public. "A war must never again arise from German soil and therefore we cannot allow NATO nuclear missiles to be deployed on our territory", he stressed, and also pointed out the growing unrest among both the rank-and-file and officers in the NATO army.

Nino Pasti condemned the views of the U.S. administration concerning the alleged supremacy of Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe. He said that in no case do these weapons threaten peace in Europe nor do they upset the strategic balance. He pointed out the smaller arms expenditures, the lower number of troops and deployed nuclear weapons of Warsaw Treaty states as compared with NATO.

Husak Address

LD211308 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Speech by President Gustav Husak at opening session of World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, Prague -- Live]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, esteemed guests, dear firends, comrades. I am truly glad to be able to welcome in our ancient city of Prague you the participants in the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. On behalf of the Czecholslovak people, the Government of the CSSR, as well as on my own behalf, I welcome the members of parliaments, governments, important personages of science and culture, representatives of political and social organizations, democratic and peace movements, public and church officials from all continents.

From ancient times our people have welcomed with open arms anyone who has come to our country as a friend. They have opened up their hearts to him and overwhelmed him with their hospitality and generosity. Therefore, our homeland is welcoming you, messengers of peace and resolute fighters against war.

If questions have been asked about the motives that have driven you to take part in this assembly, we can reply unequivocally: the most noble and humane ones -- to protect peace, avert war and preserve human civilization. Hundreds of millions of peace-loving people from all corners of the world see you as their ambassadors. They believe that the assembly in Prague will contribute to the fulfilment of their aspirations -- to be able to live in peace, raise children in peace and protect all that has been created by the previous generations.

Recent developments in the international situation have been causing the most serious misgivings. The policy of confrontation embarked upon by the most reactionary imperialist forces has caused a great deal of evil to mankind.

We are witnessing the disappearance of many concrete and positive results of the policy of detente.

This policy was the fruit of the common endeavor of many states and their leading representatives; the result of a realistic attitude toward current world developments. It has brought advantages to the nations of all continents regardless of their different social systems. The aggravation of tension is causing heavy damage not only to the national economies but also to all areas of social life, to relationships among states, nations and people.

The future of mankind is faced with problems. At issue are the problems of energy resources; protection of the environment; development of the young states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; elimination of hunger, poverty and epidemics; utilization of the wealth of the world's oceans and space for peaceful purposes. These urgent problems cannot be resolved without the concentration of considerable material and spiritual forces, without constructive international cooperation.

It is evident that a feverish arms buildup and various economic, trade and financial embargoes do not create fertile soil for peaceful coexistence and businesslike cooperation. We also must not lose sight of the fact that there are flashpoints of tension and worrying crisis situations in the world that might grow into a destructive war. It is sufficient to recall that during the past 4 decades dozens of armed conflicts have taken place in various parts of the world, which have claimed a large number of victims.

Large sums are being spent, not on the enrichment of people's lives but, on the contrary, on their impoverishment and the endangering of their very existence. The manufacture and improvement of weapons of mass destruction is continuing. The question is arising with ever greater urgency before the nations of the world -- a question soberminded people have been asking themselves since the advent of nuclear energy: whether this force will be used for the benefit or the destruction of mankind. The peaceful utilization of nuclear energy has opened up broad possibilities and perspectives for mankind. However, it can also be misused and thus endanger or destroy our civilization.

We have to state with deep concern that in the country that was the first to manufacture an atomic bomb -- and that is the only state to have used this terrible weapon -- there are also forces that see in it an instrument of intimidation, a means of (?promoting) their interests and achieving world supremacy. Representatives of the military-industrial complexes of a number of states are exercising an ever growing influence over important instruments of political and economic power. The risk is increasing that another round in the arms race will be unleashed at an even faster pace.

We in Czechoslovakia, as well as many other countries, are concerned in particular about the situation in Europe. We do not underestimate dangers in other parts of the world. However, the fact is that in Europe during this century two great wars have already flared up. Their flames rapidly engulfed other continents. A similar danger is now threatening, for in our continent is concentrated an enormous destructive potential. According to a NATO decision, this potential is to be increased further by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western European countries. Even the most clamourous propaganda cannot conceal that this dangerous course is aimed at the socialist countries, which stand firmly and consistently on the side of peace.

Anyone who believes that deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe would remain without an appropriate reply from those against whom these weapons are to be aimed would commit a tragic error.

The recent Soviet Government statement has made it totally clear and emphatic that the Soviet Union and its allies would be forced to counter the increased threat by measures that would create an effective counterbalance. The Czechoslovak Government and all our people fully identify with this statement.

There is no doubt that the escalation of armaments would bring nothing good to anyone. It can only lead to a situation in which peace in Europe and elsewhere in the world would be even more fragile. The danger that the accumulated means of destruction would be used would increase further. Socialist Czechoslovakia, like other states of the socialist community, is consistently defending the view that in the present-day world the road to peace and to greater security for all states, to political and economic stability does not include an attempt to alter or upset the external balance of forces. Neither does the solution lie in the balance being continuously renewed at great risk, by a further accumulation of arms. The only possible way is the preservation of the existing balance and its gradual reduction.

The thesis that if you desire peace you should prepare for war is profoundly wrong and inhuman. It runs counter to all historical experience. Nonetheless, even today we are encountering a similar attitude, which is to conceal the real essence of the policy of confrontation and increasing international tension, and to blunt public opposition against various nuclear war doctrines, about which representatives of the military-industrial complex talk openly.

For a logically thinking man it is difficult to understand the claim that it will only be possible to engage in serious negotiations about disarmament and the implementation of the relevant measures after new and more terrible means of mass destruction are manufactured and introduced into the arsenal of the U.S. and NATO armed forces. Those who strive for disarmament must seek a way that does not lead to further competition in what is called arms modernization and to an increase in armaments. On the contrary, they must seek a gradual reduction. The strength and advantages of social systems must be shown not by demonstrating which of them will manage to produce more perfect and terrible means of annihilating people but by demonstrating which manages to secure better conditions for a peaceful, calmer, and better life for people, to create new values and resolve burning problems.

A great responsibility for the direction the world will be taking lies with governments. There is, however, a growing awareness that what is involved are issues that affect every man directly. It is therefore completely to be expected that decent people who are sincerely interested in preserving peace are coming out ever more determinedly against the threat of war and the continuing buildup of arms.

The antiwar movement has become a massive social force in many countries where it has a marked influence on political events. Its voice is ringing out ever more loudly and with ever greater insistency; it is penetrating more and more urgently into the debating halls of parliaments. Not even governments can turn a blind eye to the antiwar movement.

We hope that this assembly, which we are opening here today, helps further strengthen the common struggle for the cause of peace throughout the world. The results of your deliberations can have an important influence on the further development of the world.

We are living in a period in which decisions are being made about whether mankind will continue to shift dangerously towards the brink of nuclear catastrophe, or whether common sense will prevail. It must prevail!

The oft-repeated truth is reiterated again, namely that given the existence of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, nations have no alternative in their mutual relations than that of peaceful coexistence. The only acceptable and feasible path to the solution of ongoing and disputed questions is that which respects the justified interests of all participant states, particularly the principle of their equal security.

In spite of the serious situation that we are jointly facing today, we are convinced that there is still time to take the necessary steps to ensure that the situation in the world does not proceed along the dangerous spiral of heightening tension, but along the path of building up confidence and developing mutually-advantageous cooperation and relaxation of political and military tension.

Everything must be done to ensure that the danger of war is averted, regardless of whether the negotiations are on a global or limited scale, on a large scale or a small one. The Czechoslovak people appreciate the honor accorded it by the fact that our homeland is the host of such an important event as the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. We sincerely support the struggle of peace and antiwar forces, and everything that helps avert the threat of war.

Our unambiguous and decisive stance is born from the dearly-bought historical experiences of our people, including those of the generation to which I, too, belong.

Our country, which lies in the heart of Europe, has very often been the arena of wars in the past waged on the European Continent. This history of the nation of Czechoslovakia is marked by the crusades and by the sufferings of decades of war. Perhaps these, too, contributed to the fact that the work of the 17th-century Czech thinker and mentor, Jan Amos Komensky, is imbued with ideas of repugnance for war and desire for the peaceful life of mankind. Komensky addressed an appeal to politicians of his era that remains more topical than ever today, too, namely that they set as their goal not war, but peace for all nations, and that they bring up their young generations in this same spirit.

The losses of both world wars have weighed heavily on our people. Among the tens of millions of victims of World War II there were also more than 360,000 Czechoslovak citizens who did not return from the battlefields, the Nazi prison camps and concentration camps, or who lost their lives in resistance to the occupiers. A still topical symbol of the barbarism of fascism and the destruction of war is the razing of Lidice and many other communities of our homeland.

In order that these abominations are never repeated, we must constantly bear in mind the words of Czechoslovak national hero Julius Fucik: "People, I have loved you. Be vigilant!" We regard this passionate appeal for the defense of freedom and peace as a lasting and binding legacy.

Our people appreciate the peaceful life as their most precious asset. At the same time, they are well aware of the fact that peace must be defended and that its preservation must be actively and consistently fought for. This is what our state's foreign policy is aimed at. This duty, too, is entrusted to us by the Constitution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which says: We want to live in peace and friendship with all the nations of the world, and contribute to peaceful coexistence and good relations between states, regardless of their social systems.

Fulfillment of the spirit of this clause, which expresses the sovereign will of our people, is reflected in a consistent and active struggle in the ranks of the peaceful, democratic and progressive forces of the world. We are sincerely striving for this together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

The proposals approved at the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee session in January of this year in Prague are also directed to this end. These proposals met with broad support from the world public, and with real interest and understanding on the part of representatives of a number of countries. They again confirm the readiness and determination of our states to ensure that the situation in the world does not continue to worsen and that in relations between states a sense of reality prevails, a sense of responsibility toward the nations of our own countries and toward the whole of mankind. We regard these proposals as a good and constructive basis for bringing about a much needed turn in the development of the international situation. They are founded on a consistent respect for the legitimate interests of all states. They do not give one-sided advantages to any of the parties involved.

The socialist countries have always stressed -- and this also applies today -- that we are ready to consider and discuss all proposals that pay due regard to the principles generally accepted and confirmed on many occasions in the past, particularly the principle of equal security for all states. Regrettably, the NATO member states have not yet replied to the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact organization. Neither have they adopted a stance on the most important proposal concerning the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations.

We fully join those who demand that nothing should now be done that would even more complicate an already complicated situation. It is essential to prevent a further aggravation of tension, to strengthen international stability, and to seek possibilities and ways of securing lasting peace and alleviating the danger of war. On behalf of the Czechoslovak people, allow me to voice our hope that the discussions at your assembly will make a contribution toward this aim.

Esteemed delegates and guests, esteemed friends, comrades: We have gathered in the capital city of our homeland as people of various political, ideological, and religious convictions. We are all living on this planet that for thousands of years has been tilled and ennobled through the industrious efforts of man and is capable of providing bread and happiness for all people. It is necessary to defend it from the threatening catastrophe. We ardently desire and strive to ensure that our children, grandchildren, and future generations can also live, work, and enjoy themselves on this earth in peace. Anyone who would attempt to provoke a nuclear war that would destroy all civilization and human life deserves nothing but our contempt and condemnation. Only in peace is it possible to build a happy life on earth. Our program is not the tears of mothers but their happiness and the joy of their children.

Dear friends, you are in our country as the guests of the Czechoslovak people. I hope that you take from us the most beautiful of impressions. In conclusion, permit me to sincerely thank all those who have contributed their efforts to ensure that this broad and representative forum has been able to successfully begin its work. I hope from the bottom of my heart that your discussions fulfill the hope that peace will be defended and preserved not only for present generations but also for those in the future. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

'Dialogue Groups' Meet

LD212315 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Spelling of all personal names as received]

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- Metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia Filaret, speaking in Dialogue I on the danger of nuclear war and ways to prevent it, said it was not true that deterrence ensured world peace in the past 38 years, and that on the contrary, the theory of threats promotes armament and brings mankind closer to nuclear catastrophe.

Former NATO General George Koumanakos, vice-president of the Greek peace movement, declared that the new U.S. missiles which are to be deployed in Western Europe cannot enhance European security, and will only increase the danger of nuclear conflict.

In Dialogue II, Mikhail Milstein said that most pressing task was to achieve positive results at the Geneva talks on reduction of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and stressed that a genuine zero option would be a treaty on non-use of nuclear weapons in an armed conflict and their complete removal from Europe.

Albert de Smael said one of [word indistinct] would be creation of a security nuclear-free zone in Europe, as a step towards definitive elimination of these weapons of mass destruction from the continent.

The participants in the dialogue on European security and disarmament spoke of efforts to promote ideas of peace in their countries, of efforts of the people of Northern Europe to prevent deployment of new medium-range missiles, and of the example of cooperation between two countries with different social systems, the USSR and Finland.

In Dialogue III, on the arms race and how to stop it, Alois Stoff said that ever more people in West Germany realize that their country and their lives are to be sacrificed, under the U.S. strategy of a nuclear first strike. He said that it is only the United States, and not both sides, which is responsible for the arms race. The argument of equal responsibility was rejected also by Gerhard Zazworka from the G.D.R., Ho Anh Dung from Vietnam, and other speakers.

Indian delegate Dewan Jagdish Chandra spoke of the role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace and social progress which must become the concern of all sections of the people and lead to liquidation of all nuclear weapons. [Word indistinct] delegate Miriam Bouregba said a way to achieve this might be through negotiations between all five nuclear powers.

Soviet delegate Geli Batenin said the most pressing task is to take the first steps to nuclear disarmament and not to permit new medium-range nuclear missiles to be deployed. He spoke in this connection of the proposals of the socialist countries put forward in the Political Declaration issued by the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. Responsibility toward mankind must lead to greater international solidarity and unity of all peace forces against the danger of war.

In Dialogue IV, delegates from West Germany, Great Britain, Spain and other Western countries spoke of the resistance of the people to the plans for deployment of new nuclear missiles.

In Dia ogue V. delegates spoke of the lacking will of politicians in [?Western countries) to achieve results in talks on disarmament. World Peace Council representative in the United Nations Parsons Howrd said the American people must prevail on the U.S. Government to defend their [word indistinct] interests.

P.L.O. delegate Arabi Awad said the arms buildup in the United States and other imperialist countries is intended to preserve the status quo, at a time when the Palestinians and a number of other nations live in subjugation and are denied fundamental rights to self-determination.

In Dialogue VI on economic and social aspects of the arms race and disarmament, a number of delegates denounced the bourgeois theories about armament having a beneficial effect on unemployment, and pointed out that investments into civilian production create twice as many jobs and in the tertiary sphere, four times as many jobs than in the arms industry. Disarmament would go a long way towards solving the most pressing socioeconomic problem of capitalism -- unemployment. In Dialogue VII on development and international economic cooperation, it was pointed out that at a time when more than 600,000 million dollars is spent every year on armament, 500 million people are hungry, and hundreds of millions (?die) from malnutrition, 800 million people can neither read nor write and millions are without any basic medical care.

Mexican delegate Samuel Melendrez underlined the need for efforts aimed at complete general disarmament, cooperation between nations and establishment of a new economic order.

In Dialogue VIII on social, psychological and ethnical aspects of the arms race, Italian delegate Adrian Morlin spoke of the fundamental rights of mankind, including the right to material security, social justice and equality, freedom of thought, the right of nations to self-determinatio and freedom of religious belief. Czechoslovak delegate Ladislav Hrzal stressed the responsibility of politicians and statesmen for the preservation of peace, and said the peace movement will only then be effective when people all over the world realize their responsibility. The aim of the peace forces must be to make representatives of states sit at one table and reach agreement on arms reduction.

A U.S. psychologist said Americans were underestimating the danger of nuclear war, and [words indistinct] living environments of children in Czechoslovakia and her country. While the former know what the horrors of war and fascism mean, American children are demagogically taught that it is necessary to destroy the socialist society as an evil of mankind.

In Dialogue IX, on the role of the Nonaligned Movement, Peruvian delegate Alberto [name indistinct] Eldridge spoke of the interference of imperialist states in the affairs of Puerto Rico, Guatemala and Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada and other countries, and said Latin American countries must resist imperialist penetration through supranational monopolies, and overt and cover [words indistinct]. He appreciated the generous aid extended by the Soviet Union to countries fighting for freedom, independence and territorial integrity.

Aleksandr S. Dzasokhov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, spoke of tension in Southeast Asia caused by imperialist forces waging a covert war against progressive countries in the region. He stressed that the Soviet Union many times expressed its readiness to withdraw its military contingent from Afghanistan on condition that all imperialist interference in the affairs of this sovereign state is terminated.

Huji Abdul Rahman from Afghanistan, a former [word indistinct] who surrendered to the Afghan Army, said that until the April Revolution in 1978, his country was destabilized in the political, economic and social spheres. A turn came after the revolution, and within five years, for example, more than 300 schools were built.

In Dialogue X, head of the Afghan delegation Anahita Ratebzad stressed that developing countries need peace, to be able to build schools, hospitals, factories, bridges and roads. War and armament make it impossible to wage a struggle against hunger and diseases, for development and the future of children.

The Finnish delegate said that in the present international situation, peace forces from all parts of the world must unite. If American missiles are deployed in Western Europe, it would encourage the imperialists and the United States might later deploy missiles also in Israel, South Africa or Central America.

In Dialogue XI, the Venezuelan delegate and a representative of the International Union of Students analyzed the situation in Central and Latin America, and criticized imperialist interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, Nicaragua and other countries. It was pointed out that teachers in these countries must lead the young generation towards peaceful cooperation between nations.

The delegates expressed confidence in UNESCO's educational activity for peace.

The eleven dialogue groups continue their work tomorrow.

'PEACE RALLY' HELD IN PRAGUE OLD TOWN SQUARE

Party Leaders In Attendance

LD220240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] A peace rally was held at the Old Town Square in Prague today.

Czechoslovak party and state representatives Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, and Antonin Kapek, members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and leading officials of the political parties and mass organizations of the National Front took the places of honor at the platform. Also, part of the Czechoslovak delegation to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, members of its steering committee, and other important personages taking part in the Prague assembly took their places.

Indra Address

LD220333 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Speech by Alois Indra, chairman of Federal Assembly and member of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at a peace rally in Prague, Old Town Square, 21 June -- recorded]

[Text] Dear foreign guests, dear friends, comrades: This Old Town Square has always witnessed our country's historical events.

Now it will hear expression of the sturdy determination of our people to do everything for preservation of life on our planet, against the nuclear tornado, for lasting peace.

Representatives of peace-loving people from all continents met in the Palace of Culture this morning. Comrade Husak, president of the Republic, ensured them that it is an honor for the people of Czechoslovakia to host such an important deliberation. Our whole homeland has been living with preparations for the assembly for over 6 months. People of all professions have shown this by their creative building work, many peace manifestations, and by entirely taking over the financing of the World Assembly. We have proved again that we are on the side of all who care for the destiny of this and future generations.

The World Assembly is taking place at an exceptionally serious time. The skies of international relations are filled with heavy clouds. Literally at any moment, the flash of a war, the destructive force of which we cannot even imagine, can strike. The nuclear weapons already accumulated can destroy our planet many times over. In spite of this, the spiral of feverish arming is occurring ever faster; every minute it wrings a million dollars out of mankind. At the end of this year, almost 600 more medium-range missiles are to be brought to Europe, which is already over-saturated by nuclear warheads. Huge amounts of money are spent on development and production of new even-more-destructive strategic missiles. Chemical and bacteriological weapons are accumulating, and even outer space is to be changed into a battlefield.

Responsibility falls on those who see war as the means for dealing with political disagreements. Responsibility falls on those who shamelessly claim that there are more valuable things than peace. They are lying to people through doctrines on the possibility of a limited nuclear war, on total nuclear war, and on long-term nuclear war with the possibility of victory. Those politicians are guided in their policy-making by these doctrines. With unbelievable cynicism, they are calculating whether 200 or 500 million people would die in the first nuclear strike. As these politicians and generals lack the necessary responsibility toward mankind, one feels like asking: Do these people think of the fate of their families, their children, and grandchildren? Or do they foolishly think that they will build a modern Noah's ark in which they will save themselves and their families?

It was proved a long time ago that a nuclear war would afflict the whole world. Civilization would be destroyed. There would be no food or water; doctors could not provide help to anybody; there would be nobody left to build memorials to the victims of these dreadful events; the living would envy the dead. One cannot live and work with the idea of such horrors. Mankind ought not come to terms with this idea. Only understanding, economic and cultural cooperation, and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems are the paths toward mankind's flourishing and survival.

To hold talks honestly and persistently, to deal with controversial issues via political agreements, to create nuclear-free zones. To freeze nuclear and conventional armaments; to reduce the state of all arms, particularly nuclear, until complete disarmament; to pledge not to use nuclear arms for a first strike; to conclude an agreement on nonuse of force between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; to attain the dissolution of both military-political configurations at the same time.

These are the constructive proposals of the USSR and its allies; some are even broader and more detailed. This is how they resounded in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact this January. Everybody understands these proposals.

They respect the equal security of all states and that is why they are acceptable to all realistically thinking politicians. The Soviet people paid the heaviest price in defending their country and in saving the world from Hitlerite Nazism. The cruel image of World War II will never be erased from their memories. That is why nobody must doubt their peace-loving nature; that is why preservation of peace is the most important task of all for the Soviet Government. For this, it deserves respect, understanding, and the support of all mankind. [applause]

There is no doubt that the right to live in peace is the most important human right. Mankind must wage a vitally important struggle to enforce this right so that it does not have to live eternally under the threat of nuclear terror, so that mothers do not have to wake at night for fear of losing their children, so that the sound of peace bells is not silenced by the sounds of warning sirens.

Ideological contradictions are inevitable. The political fronts between capitalism and socialism have been defined. What is important is that they do not change into war fronts, which would lead to the conflagration of our entire planet and all that is living. Let the differing social orders compete in peace. Let history prove to which of them the future belongs. All people of good will, regardless of their color, language, religion, or political conviction, can agree on this. Let us agree that the advances of science and the vast material and financial resources being devoured by the senseless arms race, will be used by us to tackle the present and future problems of mankind, to feed the hundreds of millions of starving people, to fight disease, to protect nature, to transform deserts into fertile gardens, to overcome unemployment, to create a just economic order. [applause]

All the ordinary people throughout the world wish for peace -- people on the Seine, the Tiber, the Nile, the Mississippi, and the Volga; beneath the peaks of the Himalaya Mountains and the cordilleras. It is on their behalf that the participants in the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War will be conducting their talks. We are convinced that they will find a common language in the most important thing: the effort for a peaceful future for mankind. We wish them every success. [applause]

Despite all dangers, we believe in human reason. We believe in the force and effect of popular actions. We believe that people will thwart dangerous bellicose plans, that humankind will have a peaceful entry into the third millenium. Mankind will certainly experience the times, so tellingly described by Marie Pujmanova [early 20th-century Czech Communist writer and poetess]: The time will come when rosy-cheeked little boys, standing at the kindergarten door, will ask in voices of innocence: Comrade, tell us, what was war?

This is our message to the participants in the Prague World Assembly. This is our helping hand extended to all people of good will. Long live understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the whole world! Long live lasting and just peace! [applause]

JAKES ATTENDS MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD211659 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday Oldziyn Dorj, the ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, hosted a reception in Prague to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier; Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives of our political and public life were present.

BRIEFS

FUEL DELIVERY, CONSUMPTION FIGURES -- The set coal deliveries to the marketable funds in Slovakia were fulfilled in 1982. The overall limit of 4.952 million tons was fulfilled 103.7 percent, amounting to 5.137 million tons -- that is an increase of 185,000 tons. Wood procured for fuel totaled 88,400 tons, which is 53 percent more than planned. Consumers bought 62,700 tons of such wood directly from forest enterprises, plus 82,000 tons of utility timber not bought by the industry. For 1983, the state plan envisages the delivery of 4,950 million tons of coal to marketable funds; the limits for brown coal are about 10 percent lower than was requested by the trade enterprises. However, the federal ministry has recently raised these deliveries by 500,000 tons, 200,000 of which will be delivered to Slovakia. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Jun 83 p 4 AU]

AGRICULTURAL LAND FERTILITY RATINGS -- Of the total 2,472,857 hectares of agricultural land in the CSSR, 13 percent is rated as less than fully fertile, 13.5 percent as scarcely fertile, and 9.6 percent as almost infertile. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 4 Jun p 4 AU]

SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY DELIVERIES -- This year, united cooperative farms and state farms in Slovakia will receive agricultural machinery worth a total of Kcs1.268 billion. They will receive, among other things, tractors valued at Kcs270 million, 820 plows -- which is 320 more than last year -- 132 harrows, 451 domestically-manufactured and more than 100 foreign-manufactured turners and rakers, more than 220 grain combines of the E-512 type, and more than 100 of the E-516 type. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 1 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

ZHIVKOV LEADS PARTY-STATE DELEGATION ON VISIT

Welcomed by Honecker

LD211229 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- A party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, arrived in the GDR this morning for an official friendship visit.

The representative from the fraternal Bulgarian people was very cordially welcomed at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, at whose invitation the visit is taking place. Also welcoming the delegation were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the people's chamber; and other state and party leaders.

The members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Peter Mladenov, minister for foreign affairs, are in the delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov.

A military ceremony took place in honor of Todor Zhivkov. During the subsequent drive through Berlin to Niederschoenhausen Palace, the residence of the Bulgarian guest, tens of thousands of Berliners offered their cordial welcome to the highest representatives of both states. Among them were also many Bulgarian citizens who live and study in the GDR. Official talks begin this afternoon.

Zhivkov Lays Wreath

LD211658 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, honored today at the start of his official friendship visit to the GDR capital the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial. At the memorial in Treptow he remembered the Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the liberation of Berlin from Hitler's fascism. The guest was accompanied by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary.

Honecker Receives Bulgarian Award

LD211702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was awarded the Georgiy Dimitrov Order on Tuesday afternoon. This highest Bulgarian award was presented by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Central Committee building. The award was given in honor of Erich Honecker's 70th birthday by decision of the Bulgarian State Council.

In an address Todor Zhivkov praised Erich Honecker's great merit in the preservation of peace and socialism and in the development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR. In emotional words Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the high award.

'Friendly' Talks Held

LD211652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, met for a friendly talk on Tuesday afternoon in the SED Central Committee building in Marx-Engels Square in Berlin. The talks centered on questions of further deepening cooperation between both states and parties and current international problems.

During their friendly talk Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov noted that relations between both parties and states have developed successfully and have reached a high level on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid concluded almost 6 years ago. Both statesmen expressed their conviction that the results of the Bulgarian state and party delegation's visit to the GDR will give renewed and strong impulses to the comprehensive and close cooperation. A contribution is also being made to further strengthening and securing the fraternal alliance between the socialist states in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

In the discussion of current international questions, Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov confirmed that the striving for tangible steps in arms limitation and disarmament, and for a thorough improvement of the international situation, stand at the center of socialist peace policy. There is no more urgent task today than that of removing the danger of war.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that peace can be preserved and an improvement of the international situation brought about if the responsible politicians let themselves be guided by realism, and if the forces of peace and reason cooperate.

Official Talks Begin

LD212125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- Official talks between the party and state delegations headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria State Council, began this afternoon. The extensive exchange of information and opinions dealt with questions of social development in the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, bilateral relations and international problems.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov briefed each other on the great efforts of the working people of their two countries to assist through good work results the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. The two statesmen expressed high regard for the mass initiatives in the GDR in honor of Karl Marx Year, and in the People's Republic of Bulgaria to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov.

They noted with satisfaction that relations between the two fraternal states are characterized by continuity and great dynamism. Decisive for this were and are the impulses emanating from the Marxist-Leninist parties of the two states. Both sides reaffirmed their determination to further deepen and consolidate the fraternal alliance between the SED and the BCP and between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the unshakable fighting alliance with the CPSU and the USSR and with the other parties and states of the socialist community.

During the talks they discussed possibilities for further deepening bilateral economic cooperation and for specialization and cooperation in production, particularly in the areas of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, and the chemical industry, and for closer cooperation in the rationalization and modernization of production processes and in the development of highly efficient technologies. Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the two countries' firm determination to continue to make an active contribution to the expansion of socialist economic integration.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, were: for the GDR -- Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Herbert Weiz, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for science and technology; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and Jochen Reinert, GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister for foreign affairs; Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, People's Republic of Bulgaria ambassador to the GDR.

Honecker Dinner Toast

LD212148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1934 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- It is now more important than ever to strengthen and consolidate the community of socialist states in every way, Erich Honecker said in his toast at a dinner for Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of State. That is "of crucial importance for the development of the advanced socialist society in our countries and for our consistent efforts to make world peace secure."

Erich Honecker continued: "At a time when the most aggressive forces of imperialism, led by the United States, are threatening the lives of the nations by confrontation and arms buildup, the socialist community's peace-preserving role is becoming all the more manifest to people on all continents. The far-reaching initiatives for arms limitation and disarmament in the nuclear weapons field, repeatedly undertaken by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the proposals made in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states show a high sense of responsibility, reason, and realism."

"We emphatically support the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution to propose to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the People's Republic of China that all nuclear powers should simultaneously freeze their nuclear armaments in quantitative and qualitative terms. That would be an important step to end the arms race in the interests of all nations. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the parliaments and governments of the states concerned will react positively. In their Prague declaration the Warsaw Pact states indicate a feasible way to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to stabilize peace by disarmament agreements in accordance with the principle of parity and equal security. The NATO countries have so far failed to make a constructive response to these offers. But authoritative circles in Washington have more than once indicated that they propose to stick to their first-nuclear-strike strategy."

Erich Honecker continued: "Our community has made it sufficently plain that socialism can protect itself. For the sake of the peaceful lives of all nations we will not allow the military strategic balance to be destroyed. Imperialism has nothing to gain by its reckless policy but is, in the last resort, endangering the survival of mankind. All who care for a peaceful future for this world oppose that.

"We believe that the USSR's attitude, imbued with an earnest desire and a great sense of responsibility, makes possible an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear weapons at the Geneva negotiations. It is necessary for the United States to finally abandon its obstruction. Judging by the statements issued at the summit meeting of the chief capitalist countries in Williamsburg and the recent NATO Council meeting, the leading U.S. and NATO circles evidently want at any price to begin stationing new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe this year."

"The official statements made at these meetings often use the term negotiations. But it is very clear that they do not contain any serious and realistic proposals for a solution. Every level of negotiations, moreover, is being burdened or blocked by unreasonable prior conditions. General phrases about peace and unacceptable so-called interim solutions are evidently intended only to gloss over the peace-endangering pursuit of military superiority.

"The Soviet proposals by contrast constructively state how an approximate balance of intermediate-range nuclear weapons -- whether missiles, aircraft, or warheads -- can be maintained in Europe at a progressively lower level, either radically or gradually. The implementation of these proposals would make it possible to create peace with ever fewer weapons.

"The GDR has proved its determination to help diminish nuclear confrontation in Europe by its positive reaction to the Swedish proposal to establish in central Europe a zone free from nuclear battlefield weapons. It is prepared to make its entire territory available for this purpose. We still stand by this offer."

"Convinced that nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the continent will reduce nuclear confrontation, we support the initiatives taken by the Bulgarian People's Republic for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans."

"We attach great importance to the Madrid meeting for the continuation of the process of detente in Europe and beyond. We are in favor of the earliest adoption of a substantial and balanced final document including a mandate for a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The GDR is prepared to accept without any modification the draft submitted by the neutral and nonaligned states.

"The conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO on renouncing the use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations, as our alliance proposed in Prague, would be a significant step toward a radical improvement of the international situation. This proposal is still on the table. It offers a great chance to reduce distrust and military confrontation and to preserve peace."

"Despite the complexity of the international situation, we presume that the forces of peace and sanity are today stronger than the forces of war. That is why we concentrate our efforts on promoting the union of all who are sincerely interested in peace. Such concerted action can and must block the path to nuclear war."

Even with the more complicated international conditions, the GDR working people are fulfilling their ambitious competition pledges in all economic sectors. The dynamic development of the two fraternal countries provides fresh potential for still more effective cooperation.

Erich Honecker stressed: "The world-changing Marxist-Leninist doctrine and the principle of proletarian internationalism intrinsic to it are our compass at all times. The indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries is the foundation of our joint actions for socialism and peace. That is why we will continue to meet the challenge posed by the struggles of our times."

Zhivkov Meets Diplomats

LD221021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0750 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 22 Jun (ADN) -- The general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, was presented at the start of the second day of his visit to the German Democratic Republic to the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR. In the banqueting hall of Niederschoenhausen Palace, the guest residence, the Bulgarian head of state welcomed ambassadors from various countries, among them the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR, Berhanu Jembere.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SOVIET GENERAL MAKSIMOV

AU211026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18/19 Jun 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Meeting With Delegation of the USSR Military Court Organs"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, received the delegation of Soviet military court organs visiting the GDR. The delegation is led by Lieutenant General Sergey Maksimov, head of the Military Courts Administration at the USSR Ministry of Justice, who conveyed fraternal greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR national defense minister, which were cordially reciprocated by Army Gen Hoffmann."

During the meeting at the Defense Ministry, Army Gen Hoffmann gave an account of the achievements and initiatives of the National People's Army members in implementing the SED's policy aimed at the people's well-being and at securing peace.

"The struggle for high fighting strength and combat readiness in the groups of units, formations, and units is closely linked with the activities for strengthening socialist legality, military discipline, and order. Participating in the meeting was Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army."

CHURCH OFFICIAL ON ARMS TALKS, CHURCH CONCERNS

DW210911 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Jun 83 p 1

[Karl-Heinz Baum Report]

[Excerpts] Frankfurt/Oder, 19 Jun -- The GDR churches fear for their leeway if no compromise is achieved this year between the East and the West at the Geneva negotiations on missiles. At the church rally of the Berlin-Brandenburg church in Frankfurt/Oder, Konsistorial President Manfred Stolpe spoke of his concern that an aggravation of the international situation that could then ensue could lead to economic problems and complications in the domestic-political field of the GDR. Stolpe said literally: "If the arms spiral will continue to turn, we will be the ones who will suffer." He also recalled that the active life in GDR church communities was "to a great extent" a result of the Helsinki policy, as was agreed at the 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by 35 West and East European states. "There are probably enough weapons in the world; talks must take place now, solutions must be found," said Stolpe.

The Konsistorial President went on to say to about 600 listeners in the Frankfurt Gertraudenkirche -- referring to the case of former GDR citizen Ronald Jahn -- that Thuringian Land Bishop Werner Leich was prepared to apply to GDR state authorities to permit Jahn to return. Stolpe termed it a prerequisite that it must be the case that Jahn wants to return "really seriously," something that nobody can assess "quite exactly" at the moment.

At the same meeting Gottfried Forck, bishop of Berlin-Charlottenburg -- GDR area -- addressed sharp attacks on the West German television program "Report." The program was dealing with the fate of several Cottbus citizens (last Tuesday). Forck said that he was sometimes under the impression that GDR events are being reported with a view to "create as much tension as possible" and not to help those involved. The bishop said that the program was "most harmful" for those involved. The danger now exists that their moving to the West could be considerably delayed.

FRG PAPER REPORTS EISLEBEN CHURCH RALLY

DW211121 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] EPD [Evangelical Press Service], Eisleben -- The Evangelical Bishop of Magdeburg Werner Krusche criticized the action of "GDR" authorities against Roland Jahn, who was ousted 2 weeks ago with massive police action from Jena to the FRG. At an Eisleben church rally Krusche termed the circumstances under which Jahn was austed as "most complicating." The Jena situation has been considerably aggravated again by this action, he said.

For the first time a "GDR" resident was "rushed" to the FRG against his declared will, said Krusche.

The case was also discussed by the convention of bishops, to which belong the leading clergy members of the eight Evangelical Land Churches in the "GDR," in a talk with "GDR" state secretary for church problems, Klaus Gysi.

Krusche stressed the independence of church peace work, emphasizing that it is not identical with the SED-propagated "standardized peace movement in the GDR." Even if the church is not in opposition to this state-guided action because church involvement for peace is not directed at others, there are clear differences. "We set our own accents that are different from those of the Marxists," he said. As an example, he cited the "thorough understanding" for those refusing to serve under arms.

The church forum, with the participation of Catholic Bishop Theodor Hubrich, residing in Magdeburg, and Manfred Sult, president of the Federation of Free Evangelical Church Communities in the "GDR" also discussed the sentencing of young men in Central Germany [i.e., the GDR] who, after having completed their regular military service time, refuse to serve as reservists under arms, as well as state action against bearers of the peace badge "Swords to Plowshares."

Already at the opening of the 3-day Eisleben church rally, which came to an end on Sunday and in which 10,000 faithful Christians participated, Krusche complained about the "unfathomable mistrust" in the world -- in policies as well as in families. He mentioned that he learns repeatedly from people "how much of a burden it is for their conscience to be expected to worm their way into other people's consciences." In order to safeguard their power, "GDR" authorities recruit people to watch other people and report on them. "Considerable mistrust" of the state organs with regard to the "GDR" populace is also expressed by the fact that if an exit permit is rejected, "no reason, or not the real reason, is given," he said.

Krusche referred to the uniform church rally slogan "Risk having confidence" for the seven church rallies in Central Germany this year. One of the posters shows a clenched fist, a half open, and an out-stretched hand. Clenched fists cannot create confidence, said Krusche at the crowded market square of Eisleben where Luther was born. Less fist and more hand are, therefore, necessary in policies as well as families. As an example of how confidence was risked and disappointed by others in the "GDR," he mentioned among other things the action against young Christians who wanted to participate at Whitsuntide in peace demonstrations managed by the state. Their posters were trampled down "and so were their hearts," said Krusche.

DELEGATION OF USSR BORDER TROOPS ENDS VISIT

AU211421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On the weekend of 18-19 June a delegation of the Political Administration of the USSR border troops ended a visit of several days to the GDR. The delegation headed by Major General Vladimir Ivanov, head of the Political Administration of the Border Troops of the Committee for State Security of the USSR, visited political organs and units of the GDR border troops. The guests met with the people living in the border area. "On this occasion the comrades-in-arms acquainted themselves with the achievements of the working people and border soldiers in building and protecting socialism. They devoted great attention to the exchange of experiences with the party and youth functionaries, on the political educaiton, and the training of the border troops."

During its stay the delegation had cordial talks with the Deputy Minister of National Defense Colonal General Heinz Kessler, head of the Political Administration of the National People's Army, and Lietenant General Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, head of the GDR border troops.

CPCZ DELEGATION RECEIVED BY SED'S MITTAG

LD210040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED secretary, received in Berlin today a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Zbynek Sojak, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee. During the talks, Guenter Mittag informed the Czechoslovak guest about the conclusions of the 6th session of the SED Central Committee and about the extensive initiative of the working people in Karl Marx Year.

KRENZ-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD212323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2040 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 21 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR youth organization, the FDJ, headed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Paris today on a friendship visit. The guests were warmly welcomed by Pierre Zarka, secretary general of the French Communist Youth Movement.

ZIMBABWE INFORMATION MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Herrmann

LD202335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Robert Mugabe's visit to the GDR and his successful consultations with Erich Honecker introduced a new stage in cooperation between the GDR and Zimbabwe. This was stated by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information, posts, and telecommunications of the Republic of Zimbabwe, during a friendly talk today at which Herrmann received the minister. The visit was an important contribution to strengthening joint action by all forces interested in peace, security, and disarmament, in social progress, and equal, democratic, international cooperation. Joachim Herrmann briefed the guest on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress and on the results of the 6th meeting of the SED Central Committee. These showed that under the present conditions of the struggle to safeguard peace and strengthen socialism, the party and people in the GDR are more closely allied then ever and that all tasks are being solved jointly for the well-being of people.

Dr Nathan Shamuyarira is paying an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs.

Meets With Fischer

LD211644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, received on Tuesday Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, minister for information, posts, and telecommunications of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is on an official visit to the GDR.

Oskar Fischer explained the foreign affairs tasks arising from the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 6th Central Committee meeting, which concentrate on the prevention of nuclear war and also on arms limitation and disarmament. He stressed that the GDR decisively condemns the alliance of the most aggressive imperialist circles with the South African racist regime against the independent African states.

Minister Dr Shamuyarira informed him of the struggle of Zimbabwe and the other frontline states against the misanthropic and aggressive policies of the South African racist regime.

Both sides expressed their support for the just struggle for national independence of the Namibian people under the South-West Africa People's Organization and emphasized the need to settle the Namibia problem on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolution No 435. They stressed their firm solidarity with the South African patriots fighting against apartheid and racial discrimination.

Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of posts and telecommunications of the GDR, received Dr Nathan Shanuyarira on Tuesday. Opportunities for developing and deepening cooperation in communications were discussed.

BRIEFS

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY -- Since 1972, more than 850,000 households in rural areas of the GDR have been connected to the public drinking water system. Drinking water supplies in the area between Mueritz and the Haff rose to 98 percent compared with only 4 percent in 1945. A new waterworks, which was commissioned on 20 June at Feldberg, Neubrandenburg Bezirk, is part of the more than 1,000 km of drinking water pipes which have been laid in the bezirk during the last 11 years. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 20 Jun 83 DW]

GAS PIPELINE SECTION COMPLETED -- Installation work on the 137.5 km GDR section of the transcontinental natural gas pipeline from Urengoy to Ushgorod, which has a total length of 4,451 km, has been completed in the Ivano-Frankovsk area in the western Ukraine. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 20 Jun 83 DW]

AGRICULTURAL INNOVATORS MOVEMENT -- About 50,000 innovations woth M470 million are introduced annually by innovators and rationalizers working in the GDR agricultural and foodstuffs industry. This was stated by Dr Karl-Friedrich Gebhardt, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, in a radio interview during a conference of innovators and rationalizers within the framework of the teaching exhibition on the intensification of GDR agriculture in Leipzig-Markkleeberg. After listing a number of innovations shown at the exhibition, the minister also spoke about a device for regenerating heat from milk which has so far saved GDR agriculture approximately 187,000 tons of brown coal. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 21 Jun 83 DW]

LOSONCZI SENDS MESSAGE TO PRAGUE PEACE MEETING

LD211156 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent a message to the participants of the world peace meeting in Prague.

The message stresses among other things:

"In our days, when the acceleration of the arms race and the tense international situation seriously endanger international peace and security, it is extremely important for the representatives of peace-loving forces to maintain a dialogue at every possible international forum and to find the right way for common actions serving the basic and just interests of every nation.

"The people of Hungary, just like many other nations, lived through the terror of war and have suffered for peace. Since the end of World War II our people has laid the foundations of socialism by doing hard and resolute work. Over the past 38-year period of peace, the living standard of the people has improved unprecedentedly and our democratic achievements have broadened. We are making great efforts to strengthen our achievements and to establish the conditions of further advance under the more serious international political and economic circumstances of our days. Together with every people of the world, our people is interested in halting the arms race that threatens the future of mankind and in the establishment of mutual security. [Words indistinct] that face mankind also call for that.

"Nuclear war that threats mankind can be avoided. The supporters of progress and peace represent a stronger force than the war mongers, the foundations-created in the period of detente-are there to build upon them tension-free relations between countries of differing social systems by further strengthening mutual confidence and the aspects of mutual advantages.

"The Hungarian people, which is building a socialist society together with the allies of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Warsaw Treaty member countries, is prepared to cooperate with every good-willed people to safeguard peace and, just as in the past, will take resolute steps for the protection of the achievements of detente, the curbing of the arms race and the maintenance of peace," reads Pal Losonczi's message.

COMMUNIQUE ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO HUNGARY

AU201905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 83 pp 1-7

["Communique" on the visit of a party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, to the Hungarian People's Republic, on 14-16 June 1983]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, a party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic on 14-16 June 1983.

The delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria was acquainted with the experience of the Hungarian People's Republic in building the socialist society.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument and visited the Czepel combine as well as the 15 March Labor Cooperative Agricultural Farm in Hernad. During the visit of the Bulgarian delegation to Hungary the delegation was accorded cordial hospitality. Its meetings with working people and representatives of the public were a new confirmation of the unity between the BCP and the MSZMP, of the wide cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as of the traditional, fraternal friendship existing between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples.

Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar held talks in which the following officials participated on the Bulgarian side: Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Stanish Bonev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Boncho Mitev, member of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Hungarian People's Republic. The following officials participated in the talks on the Hungarian side: Pal Losonczi, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Joszef Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and chairman of the Hungarian side of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Jeno Sebestyen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I.

During the talks the two delegations exchanged information on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP and MSZMP Congresses, as well as on the situation and building of a socialist society in their respective countries. The results of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries were reviewed and opportunities of further developing this cooperation were discussed. A wide exchange of views on the international situation and on topical issues of the international communist and workers movement took place.

It was ascertained with satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing successfully in all fields of life on the basis of the common interests and goals, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of both countries and in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was concluded as early as 35 years ago and was renewed in 1969. These relations are developing on the basis of the interests of the entire socialist community and in the interests of the cause of peace and security in Europe. The two sides confirmed that the agreements signed during the summit meeting of 1979 are successfully being implemented.

The fraternal links between the BCP and the MSZMP are playing a decisive role for the effective cooperation between the two countries and for the development of friendship between the two peoples. It was stressed that the BCP and the MSZMP will also in the future continue to consolidate their international relations, that they will expand their systematic mutual briefings, and that they will intensify and stimulate their joint research in the sector of the social sciences.

The two delegations expressed their high appreciation for the fruitful relations between the parliaments, governments, state organs, as well as social and mass organizations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic.

They ascertained that the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries is developing on a planned basis, in conformity with the jointly mapped out goals and on the basis of mutual advantage. The results of the coordination of national economic plans for the 1981-1985 period and of a long-term trade agreement have created the basis for the development of economic cooperation and for an exchange of goods on a larger scale. The premiers of the two countries signed a document in conformity with the comprehensive CEMA program entitled "Basic Trends and Future Prospects of Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Socialist Economic Integration Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic," which will contribute to the intensification of cooperation between the two countries. An important role in expanding and discovering further opportunities of bilateral economic relations is played by the Bulgarian-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The two sides consider it necessary to implement the expansion of exchange of goods through a further increase of deliveries of specialized goods and of goods produced by the method of production sharing. The preparation of a number of important, new agreements on specialization and production sharing will contribute to this development and this will apply in particular to dynamically developing branches, such as machine building and chemical industry.

The intensification of socialist economic integration, the coordination of the socio-economic development plans for the 1986-1990 period, and the increase of the exchange of goods will open new opportunities for the implementation of useful economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The two delegations expressed their appreciation for cooperation in the cultural, scientific, and educational sectors, as well as in the field of mass media. The agreement signed on cooperation in the field of culture and science, signed at the last summit meeting, is being successfully implemented.

The dynamically developing Bulgarian-Hungarian relations are serving the interests of both peoples; they are contributing to the development of relations based on equal rights, mutual advantage, and cooperation, implemented within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Having exchanged opinions on topical issues of international relations, the two sides ascertained that the international atmosphere has been exacerbated. The extremist circles of imperialism are trying to disrupt the existing military balance and to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. The intensification of the arms race is increasing the danger of a thermonuclear disaster and is facing the peoples with hard, new ordeals.

The two sides are firmly convinced that, regardless of the exacerbation of the international situation, the greatest danger facing mankind, thermonuclear war, can be avoided. The socialist community countries are consistently working toward this goal. The growing forces of peace and progress in the world are also joining these efforts. Many countries are interested in the preservation of the process of detente, in the maintanance and development of mutually advantageous relations. The peoples' struggle against the arms race, against the adventurous policy of imperialism, is being intesified. The peace movement is involving a growing number of social strata.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic attach particular importance to the taming of the arms race. They are convinced that by responsible political actions the level of rearmament can be reduced and mutual security consolidated.

As Warsaw Pact member-countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are both consistently working for the implementation of the great initiatives of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and Prague Declaration adopted in January 1983. The two delegations attach great importance to and are convinced that the signing of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact member-countries and NATO on the mutual non-use of force and on the maintainance of peaceful relations will serve the preservation of peace and the consolidation of international security, as well as the development of cooperation among the peoples.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic unanimously pointed out that in our time, peace and security in Europe are playing a role of exceptional importance for the development of international relations. The European peoples are particularly interested in avoiding the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In this connection the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic consider it exceptionally important that an agreement in the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe be achieved. The two sides attach great importance to the fact that the European Continent should be free of any kind of nuclear arms. They think that as regards medium-range nuclear missiles, the solution of a radical reduction should be chosen, on the basis of absolute equality and equal security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are unanimously supporting the Soviet Government's declaration of 28 May 1983, which once more confirms the peace-loving spirit of the USSR and its readiness to negotiate, as well as its resolve to defend the security of its own peoples and that of its allies.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic consider it necessary to manifest political will for the achievement of mutually advantageous agreements in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, negotiations which have been going on for several years. The proposal submitted on 17 February 1983 by the socialist states participating in these negotiations represents an adequate basis for such a solution.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic welcome the proposals for the creation of nuclear-free zones on the European Continent. The Hungarian side supports the initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of other countries to establish nuclear zones in the Balkans. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic have a positive view of the initiative of the Government of Sweden to establish a nuclear-free zone on the battlefield of the European Continent.

The two delegations stressed that the preservation and development of the process started at the Helsinki Conference is of vital interest for the peoples in Europe. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will both support the political dialogue in the future, as well as the intensification and expansion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, free of discrimination; they will support an ever-expanding exchange of cultural and intellectual values among the European people.

The two sides expressed their confidence that the Madrid meeting may end with success, which is likely to give new impetus to the development of the process of all-European security and cooperation, which would exert a positive impact upon the improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe and upon international detente.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic declare themselves in favor of the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting as soon as possible. The two sides fully support the Soviet Union's appeal for the acceptance of a renewed draft document, worked out by the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe.

The two sides stressed that the development of the international atmosphere depends to a great extent upon the liquidation of hotbeds of tension and of crises in various parts of the world.

The two sides expressed their concern about the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, which is caused by the aggressive, expansionist policy of Israel, supported by American imperialist circles. The need for the most prompt, comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis was stressed. This settlement depends upon the irrevocable condition of the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied after 1967, including those of Lebanon. The two sides are in favor of guaranteeing the legitimate, national rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including their right of establishing an independent state. The two sides expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples of Palestine, waged under the leadership of the PLO -- their only legitimate representative. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic support Syria against the continuous military provocations of Israel.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for their national independence and social progress, against the threats, provocations, and armed aggressions of imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

The two sides point out that the Nonaligned Movement represents a considerable factor of international life. The Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement, held in Delhi, represents another confirmation of this fact.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic attach particular attention to the further development of their relations with the Soviet Union, which is the main international support of their independence, security, and socialist construction. On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the basis of the common interests and goals, these two countries will consolidate their friendship and cooperation with the other socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The two sides stress that they will continue in the future to work actively for the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community, for the increase of its international prestige in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism, and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are unanimous in their view that in the present political and economic atmosphere reigning in the world the future development and expansion of socialist economic integration within the CEMA organization is assuming particular importance. In this connection the two sides attach great importance to the forthcoming CEMA summit meeting. They are ready to develop their cooperation with all other states on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

III. [as published]

The two sides exchanged opinions on topical questions of the international communist and workers movement and ascertained that the role and influence of the international communist and workers movement has been intensified. The struggle of the communist and workers parties for peace and social progress is successfully serving the interests of all mankind.

The international activities of the BCP and the MSZMP will be directed also in the future toward the intensification of the influence and toward the increase of prestige of the international communist and workers movment, toward the consolidation of the unity and unity of action of the communist and workers parites on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The BCP and the MSZMP devote particular attention to the development of their traditionally good relations with the CPSU. They will continue to expand their bilateral relations with the communist and workers parties of the socialist, capitalist, and developing countries.

The BCP and the MSZMP will continue to consolidate their relations with the national liberation movements and democratic parties in the developing countries, as well as to expand their cooperation with socialist, capitalist, and developing countries.

The BCP and the MSZMP will continue to consolidate their relations with the national liberation movements and democratic parties of the developing countries, as well as expand their cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties.

X X X

The visit and talks between the two party and state delegations have proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, in a fully unanimity of views.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to the Hungarian People's Republic will considerably contribute to the further consolidation of unity between the two parties, of fraternal friendship between the two peoples, to the expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, contributing at the same time to the successful consolidation of the unity of the socialist community and to peace in the world.

The Bulgarian party and state delegation invited a Hungarian party and state delegation to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republc of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Budapest, 16 June 1983

KOROM WELCOMES SED'S VERNER, SORGENRICHT 21 JUN

LD211947 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- Paul Verner, member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and secretary of the Central Committee, and Klaus Sorgenricht, head of department at the Central Committee, arrived in Budapest, Tuesday on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The guests were met at Ferihegy Airport of Budapest by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

ROMANIAN COOPERATIVES OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD201818 Budeapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- A delegation of "Centrocoop", Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, headed by Paul Nicolescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and president of "Centrocoop", arrived in Budapest Monday at the invitation of the National Council of Hungarian Consumer Cooperative Societies (SZOVOSZ).

In the course of talks with SZOVOSZ President Istvan Szlamenicky, the sides discussed the activity of consumer cooperatives in the two countries and the further development of cooperation.

REPORT ON 17 JUN PPF PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD172241 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- The Presidium of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (PPF) Friday discussed the resolutions of the session of the HSWP Central Committee held on April 12-13, and set relevant aims. The session was attended by Tibor Baranyai, head of department at the HSWP CC.

The resolution adopted by the Presidium highly appreciated the fact that the Central Committee had formulated its position taking into consideration the experiences and opinion of the entire working people, had assessed the political, economic and ideological situation, and set future targets to ensure the progress and development of the Hungarian nation in the forthcoming period, which were regarded as national targets by the 7th Congress of the PPF.

The leading role of the party has contributed to the strengthening of the national unity of the Hungarian people, the broadening of socialist democracy, and the development of socialist economy and culture. The People's Front movement continues to cooperate in the implementation of the jointly formulated targets, for which the consistent alliance policy of the party gives a sound basis.

The Patriotic People's Front shares the opinion of the Central Committee that the preservation of achievements and the further development of the country depends primarily on economic achievement.

The People's Front promotes the greater independence and responsibility of factories, and the development and genuine strengthening of workplace democracy. It cooperates in the working out of an advanced industrial policy, and the continuation of the successful agricultural policy and agrees that the practice of efficiency and husbandry must be enforced in personal consumption, in fringe benefits, in state and communal services, and the development of settlements and the economy.

The People's Front movement supports the consistent efforts of the party to broaden socialist democracy. The movement has important tasks in the development of the election system, the furthering of the internal democratic character, and in the work of the national assembly and local councils. The Patriotic People's Front holds it important that society should further develop. As an organic part of such an aim the unity of youth should be strengthened, and their cultural level, social feeling of responsibility, and patriotism increased. The resolution of the session pointed out that the People's Front seeks to actively participate in the efforts to preserve world peace -- the vital condition of the existence of mankind.

The Presidium of the National Council of the Hungarian People's Front accepted the resignation because of retirement of Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi from her post of secretary of the National Council with recognition of her merits. The Presidium elected the former secretary as the vice-president of the PPF.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic awarded Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, the former secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Order of Merit for Socialist Hungary, in recognition of her services. The honour was presented by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Wroclaw Homily

LD211132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0755 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Homily delivered by Pope John Paul II during the celebration of mass in Wroclaw -- live]

[Excerpts] Praised be Jesus Christ. Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled. With this blessing from the sermon on the mount, the liturgy of today's ceremony honors St Jadwiga of Slask. With this blessing, I greet the city of Wroclaw in the ancient Piast lands.

Mother Jadwiga experienced the death of her son Henryk in the spirit of faith. In this, she was similar to the Mother of God, who, at the foot of the cross on Calvary, made sacrifice of her Divine Son, for the salvation of the world. Also in this way, St Jadwiga of Slask entered the history of Poland and the history of Europe. In this history, she stands like a border figure, which unites two nations -- the German nation and the Polish nation. She has joined them over many centuries of history, which has been complicated and painful. For 7 centuries St Jadwiga has remained an advocate of the mutual understanding and reconciliation according to the requirements of the rights of the nation, international justice, and peace. One can say that it was also upon her intercession that the Holy See was able to bring about the Church normalization in these lands, which after World War II, after many centuries, again became part of the Polish state, as in the Piast times. After all, we do remember that Wroclaw, as a bishopric, since the year 1000 has been within the Gniezno Metropolitanate, and this state lasted until 1821.

The idea of mutual understanding, reconciliation, versoehnung, as it is known, has had many advocates also on the German side. The numerous, mutual visits by representatives of the Polish and German Episcopates are also an expression of this. I myself took part in such a visit, with Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, several weeks before the election to the See of Peter.

Truth is the foundation of trust. Truth is also the strength of love. Love is also the strength of truth. In the strength of love man is ready to receive truth, even the most difficult and demanding one, in the same way in which Prince Henryk accepted the truth that it was necessary to sacrifice his life; and his mother, St Jadwiga, the truth about the death of the son. There is also an unbreakable link between truth and love and human morality and culture as a whole. Undoubtedly, it is possible to say that only in this mutual connection can man live truly as man and develop as man.

This is important in every dimension. This is important in the dimension of family -- this basic human community. This is also important in the dimension of the whole great society that constitutes the nation. This is also important in the individual dimension, in particular for those who, through their character, have educational tasks, such as in schools and universities. This is important for everybody who creates the culture of the nation -- for the artistic milieus, for literature, music, theatre, visual arts -- to create in truth and love.

It is possible to believe that the broader the circle the less precise the definition of this principle. However, it is necessary not to ignore any circle -- no milieu, no institution, no media or instrument of conveying information and distribution.

The Polish nation as a whole has to live in mutual trust, and this trust should be based on truth. [long applause] Yes, the Polish nation as a whole has to regain this trust in the broadest circle of its social existence. This is an issue of fundamental significance I do not hesitate to say that this, above all, this, foremost, will determine the future of the nation. [long applause] It is necessary to build this trust and rebuild trust inch by inch and day by day, to deepen this trust. All dimensions of social existence -- the political, social, and cultural dimensions, of course, and also any other -- are, ultimately, based on this fundamental ethical dimension: truth, trust, community. [long, enthusiastic applause] This is the case in a family. This is also the case, at a different scale, in a nation and state. Finally this is also the case in the family of the human race as a whole.

Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after righteousness. Here in Wroclaw, in Lower Silesia and in the whole of Poland there are many people, very many people who hunger and thirst after justice. [applause] I am speaking now about people of hard daily toil, about the Polish countryside here, about people working out in the fields, about creative people about Wroclaw University and other higher education establishments, about schools and people of education and culture.

I bring the Church's solidarity and my own to all those who, fulfilling the commandment of the Creator, master this land. [applause]

This longing and desire for justice has voiced itself in a particular way during recent years. I wish very much, as a shepherd and son of my nation at the same time, to affirm this longing and desire which arises from the fertile grounds of the Polish spirit, from the sense of dignity of human work, from the love to the homeland and from solidarity that stems from the sense of the common good. [long enthusiastic applause]

At the same time, I would like to safeguard this correct thirst and hunger after justice among the broad masses of my compatriots from all that which deforms and weakens it. However, at the same time I would also like to free them and to defend them against all wrongful accusations and libels, regardless of where they come from. [long applause] This, which is the appropriate thirst and hunger in the life of our nation has to be met in such a way that the whole nation can regain mutual trust. [long applause] It is impermissible to neglect it [applause] because, as the poet says, homeland is a great collective duty, which places an obligation on the homeland for the man, and for the man on the homeland. These are words of Norwid.

The Polish nation and Wroclaw and the people of Lower Silesia in particular have their eyes on the wondrous figure of St Jadwiga, mother of Piasts in this land. They remember all those who fell here during World War II, all those who died here during the almost 40 years that elapsed since the end of the war, all those who fell in the events of recent years. [long applause]

The Polish nation, and Wroclaw in particular together with the people of Lower Silesia, with their eyes on the wondrous figure of St Jadwiga, mother of Piasts in this land, believe in their faith, hope and love: Blessed be they who do hunger and thirst for righteousness for they will be filled. Amen [long enthusiastic applause]

Opole Mass

LD211758 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1515 GMT on 21 June begins live coverage from St Anne's Mountain in Opole where Pope John Paul II is to celebrate mass. The relay begins with religious singing, and the mass begins at 1527 GMT.

At 1545 GMT the pope begins his sermon. He is greeted by applause and shouts of: "Long live the pope;" "We love the pope." He talks about St Maksymilian Kolbe, the origins of Christianity, and stresses the historic significance of St Anne's Mountain. He then greets the bishops of Opole. The pope continues his sermon on a religious theme of redemption. He talks about the significance of the immaculate conception and the pardoning of sins. He recalls the Silesian insurgents who fell in the region of St Anne's Mountain during the Silesian uprising.

The pope concludes his sermon at 1618 GMT by saying that he will crown the image of the Mother of God of Opole.

The mass continues with prayers and hymns; at 1658 GMT the pope gives his blessing, and the relay ends at 1702 GMT.

PAP Reports 21 Jun Activities

LD212238 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 21 Jun 83

["Pope's Visit, Sixth Day" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 21 June -- Pope John Paul II visited Wroclaw [word indistinct] history closely linked with the rule of the Piast dynasty. Next the pontiff took part in religious ceremonies at St Anne Mt., Opole Voivodship.

In the morning the pope arrived by helicopter at Wroclaw commons. Accompanying the pope were cardinals: Poland's Primate Jozef Glemp, the Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli, Wladyslaw Rubin and Franciszek Macharski. The pope was welcomed by chairman of the voivodship people's council Professor Jozef Kaleta and Wroclaw Voivode Janusz Owczarek. Present were Deputy Premier and Chairman of the PAX Association Zenon Komender, and head of the team for permanent contacts with the Apostolic See, Jerzy Kuberski.

The pope assisted by bishops celebrated a solemn mass. The distinguished visitor was greeted by Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz. After the liturgy, the pope delivered a homily.

The pope moved on by helicopter to Ostrow Tumski, Wroclaw's old district lying on the River Odra. The pontiff flew over the city which, after centuries, returned to the motherland in 1945, horribly devastated. Today, the city of Wroclaw, restored to the motherland, has 650,000 inhabitants. It has more than 3,000 factories, enterprises and industrial plants, including the renowned Pafawag rolling stock factory. [Words indistinct] population exceeds 40,000. Ostrow Tumski's historical records begin in the year 000 [as received] when King Boleslav the Brave founded a bishopric there and the first cathedral. Flying over the city the pope saw two tall cathedral towers and the tower of St. Cross Church, one of the most splendid gothic churches in Wroclaw, as well as in Poland.

Pope John Paul II arrived for a short rest at the Wroclaw Metropolitan's residence [words indistinct]

Then the pope proceeded to the Wroclaw cathedral where he talked to priests and nuns [words indistinct] his prayers in front of the altar and next visited cathedral chapels and consecrated cornerstones for the cnstruction of new churches and other buildings of religious cult in the Wroclaw archdioces.

The pope said his prayers at the tomb of [passage indistinct]

Visit Termed 'Exclusively Religious'

LD212130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Communique by Romeo Pancieoli, Pope John Paul II's press spokesman, issued in Warsaw on 21 June]

[Text] Certain international media seem to interpret the journey and words of the pope in the context of intentions of a political nature. Nothing could be more contrary to the intentions of the holy father, who has clearly stressed on many occasions the exclusively religious and moral character of his second pilgrimage to Poland on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the presence of the Image of Our Lady of Czestochowa. Accepting the invitation of the Polish Episcopate and the authorities of the PPR, who actively cooperate in ensuring that the visit takes an appropriate course, the holy father continues his pilgrimage.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE PRINTS GERMAN LETTER TO POPE

LD212001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Today's issue of the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE publishes a photocopy of a letter sent to Pope John Paul II by the so-called provisional administration of the German East, community of land owners and the wronged of East Germany and the Sudeten. Here is its significant content:

Making a journey to a communist state, Your Holiness, is betraying the interests of the Church and giving moral support to a communist regime, thereby compromising the whole Catholic community of believers. The visit by Your Holiness in Poland will, no doubt, contribute to the fanning of the Polish chauvinism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism that have been well-known since historical times. The pope ought to be aware of the fact that he is not only a Pole, but first and foremost the head of the Church, and that his stay in Poland might be interpreted as recognition by the Vatican of borders in Europe that were extorted contrary to international law in 1945. We Germans will never reconcile ourselves to this. Silesia, Pomerania, and East Prussia were, are, and will always remain German. We demand that the German Church administration be restored in the dioceses of Silesia, Pomerania, and East Prussia.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV'S TRAITS

AU211021 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 83 p 7

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "Theory, Historical Experience, Future"; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] By electing Yuriy Andropov as chairman of its Presidium, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has placed a heavy burden on the shoulders of a MAN WHO COMBINES THE FEATURES OF A FIGHTER OF THE OLD LENINIST CADRE OF THE COMMUNIST ACTIVISTS WITH THE FEATURES OF A POLITICIAN WHO HAS AN EXCEPTIONAL FEELING FOR MODERNITY. This way of seeing the world applies to all important sectors of public life. Y. Andropov expressed most clearly this approach to the world in his article on Marx's anniversary and in his speech at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The characteristic feature of all the statements made by Y. Andropov is that he ascribes TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE TO IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES. He sees in them the key to and the basis for correctly solving the problems facing society. The awareness of this assumes especially realistic and specific features with Andropov.

RESOLUTELY PROFESSING MARXIST THEORY, HE APPLIES IT IN PRACTICE WITH TRULY LENINIST CARE, ADJUSTING CONCEPTS TO THE SPECIFIC REALITY SURROUNDING HIM. This is the only creative Bolshevist approach to the issues of theory -- to dead theory which is not connected with practice. Nor can practice be correct without a foundation in theory. This approach, in which Andropov has always made allowances for the enormous, very modern transformations in the USSR and the contemporary world, is at the bottom of his completely modern view of the world and of his actions in it.

Y. Andropov's approach to economic matters is the same. Aware of the enormity and complicated character of the mighty machinery of the Soviet economy, he has stressed from the very first the NEW PROBLEMS STEMMING FROM THE TASK OF COMBINING THE VIRTUES OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM WITH THE INNUMERABLE PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE MOST RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. He has drawn conclusions from this both in the sector of material production and -- he places a special stress on this -- in the sector of managing the planned economy and so on. That is why he is interested in the problems of democratizing economic management.

He is similarly interested in the development of the forms of social life in the USSR, a crucial phase of which is to be the law on workers collectives, which was discussed at the session of the Supreme Soviet. In this and in other regards Y. Andropov places special stress on the feasibility of programmatic directives.

The same attitude can be read into the statements he made on education and culture, which are to serve man's comprehensive development that is possible only in the conditions of the development of the society with socialist features. In this regard, too, Andropov combines respect for a comprehensive interest in the freedom of creative work with the unyielding basic ideological attitude.

Andropov is extremely realistic in approaching all these problems. He sees the enormous needs of and the speed of changes in the present world. That is why he stresses the need for haste. "LOST TIME COSTS THE COUNTRY A LOT," he says. At the same time, he strongly stresses the need to take reality into account. "IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT," he stresses, "TO ENSURE THAT WORDS ARE ALWAYS MATCHED BY DEEDS AND THAT THE ESSENCE OF THE MATTER IS NOT REPLACED BY ITS FORM."

The same features characterize Andropov's concepts in the area of international problems. He states that "THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD SOCIAL SYSTEMS HAS REACHED A STATE OF UNPRECEDENTED ACUTENESS." He expresses his deep conviction, which he logically justifies, that THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM WILL EMERGE VICTORIOUS FROM THIS STRUGGLE.

He draws practical conclusions for Soviet policy and the entire communist movement. "THE COMMUNISTS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FIGHTERS AGAINST OPPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN, AND TODAY THEY ARE ALSO FIGHTING TO PRESERVE MAN'S CIVILIZATION AND MAN'S RIGHT TO LIVE," he states.

Stressing most strongly the need to make allowances for the realities and specifics of every country engaged in socialist construction, Y. Andropov appeals for further efforts to tighten their cooperation and friendship and, especially, for economic integration, which ministers to the common interests and general development as well as to the needs of every individual country. Seeing that differences are possible on individual questions, he stresses the enormous preponderance of what links the socialist countries on individual questions. He sees that it will also be necessary in the future to make allowances for specific features and interests, but states that "THE JOINTLY DEFINED GENERAL COURSE WILL BECOME AN INCREASINGLY PERMANENT COMMON REFLECTION OF THE VIEWS AND POSITIONS OF THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES."

Another conclusion he has drawn is that it is necessary to develop and tighten the socialist countries' relations with the countries of the so-called Third World, primarily with those that have chosen the socialist road to development. However, the interests of those developing countries that have chosen the capitalist road to development are also in conflict with the aggressive policy of domination and diktat followed by the imperialist powers. The USSR will continue to develop mutually advantageous relations with the developing countries.

Finally, stressing the violent growth in the aggressiveness of the reactionary circles in the imperialist camp, Andropov is aware of the existence of the realistic forces which are active in that camp. These forces know what mutual advantages can flow from a long-term peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The socialist side has reiterated for a long time now that it is ready for such coexistence.

The strategic balance of military power is also an objective factor in promoting peaceful coexistence. The USSR will continue to maintain this balance and to enhance its own defense potential and that of its allies. However, if it were possible for both sides to lower the level of armaments and military expenditures and to promote disarmament, this would be a great boon for all countries and peoples. Fighting for such a development of the situation, the USSR does not want to limit its efforts to just preventing war. It wants a radical improvement in international relations. "In our epoch it is precisely socialism that most consistently defends the healthy elements in international relations, the interests of detente and peace, and the interests of every people and of all mankind." Like the previous arguments, this argument demonstrates how noble basic concepts can be combined with a realistic evaluation of the situation.

All the directives which in Y. Andropov's view should be included in the CPSU's new program, which is being drawn up on the strength of the 26th congress resolution, attest to the fact that the difficult duty of running the work of the Soviet party and the Soviet state in the immediate future has devolved on the shoulders of a Marxist-Leninist who sees the need for and real possibility of solving the problems of socialism in the present.

OBODOWSKI, OTHERS RECEIVE CPSU CC DELEGATION

LD211906 Warsaw PAP in English 1538 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 June -- The visiting delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by CC member and first deputy head of the CC Economic Department, Boris Gostev, has had talks with Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Janusz Obodowski.

During talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged views on key socio-economic problems covering the years 1983-1985. The huge role of cooperation with the Soviet Union and Soviet assistance extended to Poland enabling it more easily to overcome the present economic difficulties it was stressed.

Polish-Soviet trade exchange will reach this year the value of 10 billion roubles.

This afternoon the Soviet delegation had a meeting with the finance minister, Stanislaw Niekarz, and president of the Narodowy Bank Polski, Stanislaw Majewski.

SEJM DEPUTY INTERVIEWED ON NEED FOR PEACE

AU210822 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Jun 83 pp 3, 5

[Maria Wagrowska interview with Sejm Deputy Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs and deputy chairman of the All-Polish Peace Committee: "The Struggle for Peace Is the Gauge of Morality"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Ryszard Wojna, Sejm deputy, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs and deputy chairman of the All-Polish Peace Committee, has been chosen as one of the 40 or so Polish delegates who will be taking part in the world gathering entitled "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" which will take place in Prague 21-26 June. At the same time the hosts of the gathering have invited a Polish parliamentarian and well-known writer to open talks in the so-called II Dialogue. This will be a forum of discussion devoted to disarmament and security, in other words, to those issues which form the main subject of the world peace movement's concern.

A RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter has interviewed Ryszard Wojna on the possibilities of public opinion influencing decisions of a military-political nature.

[Maria Wagrowska] Mr Deputy! One very often comes across the view that individuals, and even more the whole of society, is powerless to do anything about the arms race, and that they will be unable to counteract a military confrontation or even a war in the end.

[Ryszard Wojna] Even before World War I, discussions were held within the workers' movement concerning the possibilities of preventing war by means of a united attitude displayed by the working masses. The starting point for these talks was the fact that wars at that time were waged with the use of huge masses of people. Therefore, it was assumed that if working people refused to take part in a war, war would be impossible. Today we have a totally different situation. Contemporary armaments and general technological progress and automation have placed the decision to kill millions of people in the hands of small groups -- most frequently professional politicians or professional soldiers.

[Maria Wagrowska] Nevertheless, this workers' dream of staging a mass refusal to take part in a war was never fulfilled during World War I. Today's skepticism would explain this even more. The recent idea of general strike as a way of opposing the plans of military circles has been rejected by the trade unions.

[Ryszard Wojna] This is, unfortunately, historically true. Internal conflicts within individual groups of society, and above all in the workers' movement itself, were one of the features which led to war, and the only party in the workers' movement that fulfilled the old dreams was the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Lenin. This party, of course, led to a mass refusal by Russian peasants and workers to take part in the war, and consequently to revolution and to the overthrow of the authorities responsible for the war.

[Maria Wagrowska] Well, what can one do in the face of these bad experiences from World War I in order to make the influence of public opinion on governments even more significant? This does not mean that I wish to play down the achievements of the peace movement so far.

[Ryszard Wojna] I believe that one must above all make public opinion aware of the fact that the chief role of the masses in a future nuclear war would be dying -- not as soldiers, but as civilian victims.

This is the basic difference between such a war and all the other wars in human history. The civilian losses during the bombing of German, British, or Japanese cities during World War II cannot be compared to what would happen in an all-out nuclear war.

On the other hand, the decision to finally use nuclear weapons rests on fewer and fewer people. The political staffs which will bear the responsibility for the fate of nations and for the affairs of nations are also becoming less numerous. This is a worldwide phenomenon occurring in all sociopolitical systems. At the same time, technological progress in mass communications presents the political staffs in some countries with an increasingly greater possibility of "winning over" public opinion for the sake of actions and goals which would light the fuse of a nuclear war.

Let me, therefore, sum up and answer the question. I believe that the more the peace movement becomes aware of the fate in store for the civilian population during a nuclear war, the more it resorts to such forms of pressure on governments as are made available to it by the mechanisms of every sociopolitical system, and the more it opposes the announcement of political slogans and activities conducive to war, the more significant it will become. I have in mind the ideological crusades, the demands to alter frontiers, increased hostility toward other nations, plans to seize power using the natural resources of another country, and so on.

[Maria Wagrowska] In other words, you would like to see the peace movement as a factor shaping social consciousness and as a factor educating nations to live in peace?

[Ryszard Wojna] I would like to recall that in December 1978 the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration, which had been presented on the intiative of the Polish delegation, on educating society in the spirit of peace. The first point in this declaration says: "Every nation and every individual, regardless of race, convictions, language, or sex, has the inalienable right to live in peace. Respect for this right, as all other human rights, lies in the interests of all mankind and is an essential condition behind the development of all nations, great and small, in all sectors of life."

It is desirable that this declaration become a convention, in other words, a feature of international law, just like the human and citizens' rights which are contained in the entire package of human and citizens' rights which the United Nations is concerned with.

But this matter belongs to the future. In the meantime, we are faced with the implementation of American decisions to deploy American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

[Maria Wagrowska] You have just touched on a complex matter. For inside the peace movement there are groups which are trying to combine Eastern and Western armaments in order to assess them.

[Ryszard Wojna] Yes. Aside from this profound stream which exist in the Western peace movement, there are also streams which are superficial. Banners meant to arouse anger against both the Pershing II's and against the SS-20 apear during rallies. People's anger is aroused against the tools of destruction, which are harmless by themselves. It is the decisions which led to the emergence of these tools that have to be analyzed. It is not the existence of these weapons that is the crux of the matter. I would also like to add that the Soviet leaders have proposed many times that the number of SS-20's be reduced or even that they be completely eliminated according to the principles of each side's right to equal security.

I personally would be very happy to leave Prague with the knowledge that we who live in this part of Europe and they who live in the Western part of Europe can count on each other concerning what is now the most important matter, the struggle against the deployment of new mass-destruction systems in Europe.

Can we succeed with this trust? I do not know. But I am convinced that the Prague meeting will be mirrored in mass actions of greater scope than anything we have seen on our continent so far, for the game is being played for the highest stakes.

MEETINGS HELD TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC REFORMS

LD211959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] In line with earlier announcements, the general review of the solutions of the reform should be completed by the end of June. Its results will provide a basis for amending those mechanisms and instruments that have not proved their practical worth. At present many meetings are being held, in the course of which issues relating to the economic reform are being broadly discussed. These issues were also dealt with at a session of representatives of over 100 enterprises consulted in the reform that was held today at the Office of the Council of Ministers.

They considered proposals for directional changes in the mechanisms of the reform as of 1984. As Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentary for economic reform, who chaired the meeting, stated, the primary aim of the proposed amendments is to consolidate and improve solutions already in use. There can be no thought of any kind of departure from the fundamental principles of the reform adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress. However, those solutions that will promote improvement in management effectiveness and the establishment of economic equilibrium must be strengthened.

REPORT ON ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS

LD141248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The Commission for Constitutional Accountability set up to examine the affairs of Piotr Jaroszewicz, former chairman of the Council of Ministers, and former deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Jan Szydlak, and Tadeusz Pyka has completed hearings of witnesses and defendants. The commission is currently familiarizing itself with the materials of the proceedings. The course of the proceedings to date indicates that the commission will assess the collected material and adopt a stance toward it at a session in July. Let us remind you that the decision on referring the case to the State Trybunal or discontinuing it rests with the Sejm.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENCE COUNCIL PLENUM OUTLINED

AU101826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/06/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and other party and state leaders of Romania participated on June 10 in the plenary meeting of the National Council for Science and Technology [NCST] that concluded the same day, after two days' debates, in Bucharest.

Addressing the RCP general secretary, NCST First Deputy Chairman Ion Ursu informed him that the plenum analysed extensively the results of the activity carried out in the field of scientific progress in 1982 and over the first four months of the current year, in view of setting measures for full implementation of the tasks set for 1983, preparing the best conditions for approaching the plan and programmes covering the years 1984 and 1985.

The plenum established the ways and concrete means for a more substantial enhancement of the contribution to be made by the scientific and technological researchers, by means of direct microproduction and production included, to solving the tasks set for assimilation of products in view of diminishing imports, for intensifying and improving the production meant for exports, for lowering consumptions with raw and auxiliary materials, with energy and fuels, for a strict observation of the norms of consumption and indicated quality, for improving the domestic resources and reserves meant for production, for a more marked curbing of the material spending for production and enhancement of the labour productivity, for an accelerated materialization of the investment units.

At the conclusion of debates President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor, welcomed with vivid applause.

Ceausescu Addresses Science Council

AU131141 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the conclusion of the plenum of the National Council For Science and Technology, on 10 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, the NCST plenum has examined in detail the activity in the field of scientific technical research and established guidelines for activities in the coming period, in order to attain the targets established by the 12th Party Congress and national conference, namely the transition to a new development stage and the attainment of a new quality of work and life.

The NCST plenum coincides with the 35th anniversary of the revolutionary act of nationalizing the means of production, which actually marked the transition to eliminating the bourgeois-landlord system and building the socialist society in Romania. Now, 35 years later, we can proudly assert that life and reality have powerfully demonstrated the creative force of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people, masters of their destiny, who are freely and consciously shaping their future of well-being and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause).

In this short historical period, Romania has undergone great revolutionary changes. First of all, the forces of production have powerfully developed, on the basis of the socialist and cooperative ownership, the ownership of all the people, which guarantees the successful implementation of all programs for our fatherland's socioeconomic development.

This development is mirrored in the increase of industrial production, more than 50 times, and of the chemical production, almost 200 times, in the powerful development of metallurgy, energy, and machine building; and in the production of machines and equipment that fully meet the country's requirements and also ensure an important exports of products that we previously used to import.

These great achievements in the development of the forces of production have led to increasing the national wealth and income and continuously raising the material and intellectual living standard of our people. Now, at the 35th anniversary of this revolutionary act, we can asset that our socialist system and our people have proved their force and capacity to attain a powerful development of our society and ensure an ever more dignified place for our nation among the equal and free nations of the world. (Loud and prolonged applause).

The Romanian economy has continued to develop in the first 2 years of the current 1981-85 5-year plan, although at a slower pace than the plan provisions. We discussed these problems in detail at the national conference of the party and we can state that, in this period, we have overcome a number of difficulties caused by the world economic crisis, which affects all countries to a certain extent, including Romania, and by certain contradictions that have emerged in our socioeconomic development. Among these, I would mention a certain arrears in developing the energy and raw materials base and, since we are at the plenum on research and technology, I should also mention certain arrears in the field of research, namely in implementing the programs to create new materials and products of higher quality.

In these first 2 years of the current 5-year plan, we have taken measures to overcome these contradictions and we have achieved a number of positive results. This has created conditions for the industrial production surplus of several billion lei attained in the first 5 months of this year; it has also created the necessary premises for attaining an industrial production surplus of at least 12 billion lei at the end of this year, thus laying a lasting foundation for commendably fulfilling the provisions of the entire 5-year plan.

Likewise, we have also attained important results in agriculture during the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan and in the first 5 months of this year; as you all know, agriculture is a basic branch of the national economy. I discussed these matters at the working meeting at the Central Committee and the joint plenum of the National Council of Working People in Industry and the National Council of Agriculture. I will not, therefore, dwell on these issues now.

The scientific-technological research has made a great contribution, in many decisive fields for our progress, to all achievements attained in the period of socialist construction and in the past 2 and a half years. As was stressed during the discussions at the plenum, an intensive activity has been carried out in all fields to implement the research programs and to apply modern scientific and technological achievements to production. Indeed, we have good results in all fields, as you have said during the plenum. I could note some of these results during yesterday's visit to certain research institutes in the fields of chemistry, aviation, engines, and electronics, as well as during my previous visits to other institutes.

However, we must openly state that our research potential is not yet being used to the maximum and that, compared with the very important results thus far, there are still many unused possibilities in all fields. We should strive to implement the programs established by the 12th congress and national conference in a shorter time and with outstanding results.

On the basis of results thus far, one can state that without having pooled together all our research forces, we would not have been able to resolve on time and at an appropriate technical level the complex problems of our socioeconomic development. Our modern industry and the achievements in agriculture and other fields obviously are the direct result of the overall activity of all our people and of our workers class, the leading class in society, but also the result of the direct activity of scientific research, which has ensured that these great achievements are of world scientific-technical standards. (Loud and prolonged applause).

On the basis of facts, we can assert that life powerfully demonstrates that science is a decisive element in successfully building socialism and communism in Romania, promoting socioeconomic development, and ensuring the well-being and happiness of the people, as well as the independence of our socialist fatherland. (Loud and prolonged applause).

During my visit yesterday to research units, I discussed a number of problems concerning the implementation of results attained thus far in research and of the future programs in this field. I would like to mention again that many results of Romanian research are on par with the best in the world. We have today a powerful base for scientific-technological research. We have created a powerful network of research institutes and centers in all fields, equipped with modern installations and apparatus. But first of all, we have a powerful body of researchers and scientists with a high scientific-technical training. We have attained a powerful integration of science with education and production. On this basis, we have attained outstanding results in science and technology.

One can therefore assert that today we have everything necessary for researching and resolving the most complex scientific-technical problems. As a matter of fact, our programs in all fields, including in the most modern ones, powerfully demonstrate what I have just said. For all results attained thus far and for the very valuable contribution to the entire socioeconomic development of the country, I extend warmest congratulations and wishes for new successes to scientists and all working people in research, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!").

Esteemed comrades, examining the development stage of the Romanian society, the party national conference adopted a number of programs and decisions concerning the implementation of the strategic goals set by the 12th congress and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism. As a matter of fact, the current 5-year plan plays a decisive role in implementing the party program. It is therefore necessary to resolutely work to commendably fulfill the 5-year plan provisions in all fields of activity.

In our socioeconomic activity we must give priority to powerfully developing the energy and raw materials base, proceeding to an intensive development in industry, accentuating the steady progress of agriculture, and attaining a new agrarian revolution.

Another important target of our entire activity is to attain a new quality of work and life and to accentuate and expand the scientific-technical revolution in Romania, at a higher level.

In this respect, most important tasks are devolving upon scientists and the scientific-technical research. This requires a concentration of all research, education, and production forces in a single whole, in order to implement all programs in this field.

In the energy sector, along with the increase in the production of coal, oil and gas, and with the utilization of the entire hydroenergy potential, we should intensify research into new sources of energy and find new technologies capable of leading to a reduction of fuel and energy consumption. While paying due attention to all classical and new energy sources, I would like to particularly mention the need to set up more powerful collectives of researchers for the energy source of the future, namely the solar energy, hydrogen and even biomass, in view of the consensus at the world level that the current energy resources will meet mankind's requirements for only a few years. Therefore, while concerning ourselves with resolving current problems and implementing the program to attain our energy independence in the coming years, we must also intensively concern ourselves with and become involved in researching future energy sources.

We should pay particular attention to more powerfully developing the base of raw materials. We should intensify the geological activity and the utilization of all ores and useful substances, even those with poorer contents. In this respect, we should organize complex collectives for various branches in order to devise the best and most economic technologies for utilizing useful substances.

In this respect, we should put an end to certain practices, such as lengthy research projects lasting for years and even decades, without any kind of results. What we need now is to resolve problems fast, not to drag on research for years. A program should be practically completed in 2-3 years at the most. The rate of socioeconomic, scientific, and human knowledge development is so fast that we must eliminate the old notion of beginning a research project that will be completed by our children and grandchildren. They will have enough subjects to research themselves, comrades!

Science has no limits and nobody can ever say that everything has been discovered; new fields will always emerge. The deeper we penetrate the secrets of nature and the universe, the larger the horizons of knowledge that will open to us as well as the opportunities for new discoveries. Therefore, you should show courage and begin to resolve the problems rapidly! This serves the interests of our generation and of future generations! (Loud applause)

In connection with the material production and ensuring the material base, it is necessary to take more resolute action in the chemical research in order to attain new and better materials for many fields of activity. What I have noted during my visit and what has been achieved thus far at home and abroad demonstrates that chemistry is a very important field and plays a decisive role in resolving problems and providing a number of better materials and substitutes for our national economy. Likewise, it is necessary to set greater tasks for metallurgy, which has attained quite a few results but could do much more, for construction materials, and other sectors producing substitutes for raw and other materials.

At the same time, in accordance with the established programs, we must resolutely work to reduce material consumption, and recover and reuse materials and parts. As I have recently said on another occasion, we could thus cover more than 50 percent of raw material requirements in certain branches. We should also proceed to finding appropriate technologies to utilize these materials and generally introducing existing technologies in this field. We also have serious arrears here, and we should proceed rapidly to eliminating them in the next 2 years.

Generally speaking, it is necessary to concentrate research on better utilizing raw and other materials and attaining better and much more valuable products from a ton or another unit of such materials.

We should pay particular attention to the quality and technical level or production. All Romanian products should be able to compete with the best similar products at the world level and should meet both requirements of the national economy and the working people and should also be exported under conditions of maximum economic efficiency.

The scientific-technical research should strive to attain products and machines at the highest qualitative and technical level. As I have already said, we have good results in all sectors. But we should not declare ourselves and cannot be content with what we have achieved thus far. From discussions conducted during my visits yesterday to research units, it emerged that we have products that are even better than many others at the world level; it also emerged that we also have possibilities of achieving even more, hence we should concentrate our attention upon greater achievements in this sector.

The transition to a new development state of our fatherland requires the attainment of a new quality in the field of powerfully increasing social labor productivity. We are now drafting a special program, which will be published in the near future, concerning the increase in labor productivity and its doubling in the next few years. This means very high tasks set for research in all fields. We want to increase labor productivity on the basis of introducing modern means in all fields -- automation, electronics, and robots in certain fields of activity. We would like to do this in such a way as to free manpower from the sectors where we are introducing the new methods of work and management of the production activity, and use it in other fields and sectors.

We must do everything to attain, in a short period of time, a labor productivity that can be at least equal to that in the most developed countries in the world. For this, we need new technologies, machines, equipment, precision measuring and control apparatus, and new means of supervising technological processes and the entire activity. This opens up wide horizons for the creative activity of researchers in all fields. In the future, we must proceed from the fact that when a new technology or product is envisaged, we must also take into account the kind of materials, energy, and manpower the respective product will consume.

The research should not merely aim at attaining a certain product or machine; it must also study all its effects in production, from all viewpoints. As a matter of fact we also have a law which envisages that nothing can be introduced into production unless it has a low consumption of energy and materials, something which ensures the reduction of overall material consumption and the increase in labor productivity. We must thoroughly examine all material, economic, and human implications before proceeding with a new product. In this spirit, the implementation of the program to increase labor productivity sets very important tasks for the research and we must do everything to ensure that our research meets its very important obligations for the development of our socialist society.

The implementation of the program to powerfully develop the forces of production and the technical-material base for building the communist society and the program to raise the people's material and intellectual level presupposes a greater increase in economic profitability and efficiency. Scientific research should always see to it that the application of research results and new technologies leads, I repeat, to reducing consumption and raising economic profitability and efficiency.

Generally speaking, the research activity should devote all forces to implementing all programs concerning our fatherland's socioeconomic development. There is no field in which science does not play an important part in the country's overall progress and in raising the level of material and intellectual civilization of our socialist fatherland. The construction of socialism and communism can only be carried out on the basis of the latest achievements of modern science and technology; in this respect, the Romanian science should work in a revolutionary spirit and be up to requirements set by the party program concerning the construction of Communism in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause).

Since the NCST plenum has examined in detail the problems of research in all fields, I will no longer dwell upon them now. I believe that the NCST, the planning and supply bodies as well as the ministries should pay greater attention to the good organization of all activities, in order to rapidly resolve problems and take into production new products and technologies. Yesterday I noted at all visited institutes that we have hundreds of new products and technologies that have not been applied for years; in the plans of various planning bodies and ministries, some of these new technologies are envisaged to be applied only in the 90's or even later. We must completely do away with such a concept. We must clearly identify all results attained in all sectors and we should establish practical measures and programs to implement them as soon as possible . Generally speaking, any investment, even an investment of very large installations, should not exceed 2 and a half or 3 years.

Many of the technolgoies seen yesterday during my visits could be applied to production in several months, 6 months, a year or 1 and a half years. Hence, in this spirit, we should proceed to establishing measures and programs to introduce into production the results attained in the field of research.

I have already talked about tasks in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, and construction materials, therefore I do not wish to dwell further upon them now. Of course, there are very complex problems in each of these sectors, hence, the research has a lot to do about them. At the same time, the research in machine building, electronics and other sectors of the material production must also take all measures to speedily resolve problems concerning the new machines and equipment, and the fast utilization of research results in the production of raw and other materials and in the production of highly technical machines. It is also necessary to powerfully develop research in the fields of physics, mathematics, and biology, important sectors for ensuring the overall progress of our society.

Particular tasks devolve in this respect upon agricultural research. I have discussed these problems with the Agricultural Academy and the plenum has also examined this issue. We have serious arrears here, and we must better organize the agricultural scientific research in order to solve complex problems concerning the vegetable and animal production; the creation of new and highly productive strains with a high frost and draught resistance; the breeding of new and more productive animals; and the better utilization of pastures and hayfields. In view of the program currently being drafted concerning irrigation and land improvement for the coming years, I would particularly like to mention the need to pay greater attention to increasing the production potential of the land, which is the only real base for attaining an appropriate agricultural crop.

Hence, there is still much left to be done, and I believe that we should unite all forces and ensure that the NCST uses researchers from other fields of activity to help resolve the very complex problems facing agricultural research.

At the same time, we must pay due attention to medical research, with all the problems raised in this field. I will not dwell upon this issue now, since we will be discussing it at the Higher Health Council.

We must pay greater attention to developing the economic science, in connection with raising efficiency and profitability in all economic sectors, as well as the social science, both historical and political. The entire research, both the technical and the general sciences, the political and socioeconomic ones, represent a single whole and only the uniform and harmonious development of all sectors creates the proper framework for commendably implementing the party program, eliminating certain contradictions, and ensuring the harmonious development of our society.

It is necessary to base the entire scientific activity on the revolutionary concept about life and the world, namely the scientific-historical materialism and scientific socialism, always proceeding from the fact that everything attained thus far in all fields must be the base for intensifying the research and understanding of nature, the world and the universe. We must ensure that the Romanian science, which indeed has valuable traditions in may fields -- in chemistry, aviation, physics, mathematics and other sectors -- makes an ever more important contribution in the future to developing both the national and universal science! (loud and prolonged applause)

The problems raised by the socioeconomic development, including the scientific problem, require an improvement in the activity to train and develop cadres and to raise their professional, technical and scientific level in all sectors. I have often referred to the fact that the world-level equipment available to our economic sectors also requires highly trained people capable of handling our machines and equipment and attaining best results, but also capable of creating new machines and equipment and better products. This cannot be attained without highly trained people in all fields.

This is particularly valid for scientific research. Here we must firmly apply the programs to recycle the entire research personnel and raise their technical and scientific level. We must always bear in mind that nobody should be content with what has been achieved to date. On the contrary, a true researcher and scientist should not repeat what has already been achieved, but should look for improvements and new discoveries. In the last instance, comrades, this is true science!

Therefore, we must pay greater attention to the training of cadres and we should strive to develop the spirit of thinking and of further searching for new things. We should be in the first ranks of struggle against the old in all fields, both in science and technology and in the social life, and for the promotion of what is new in all fields. Only thus can the Romanian science occupy an important place in the overall universal science. I am convinced that we can do this and that Romanian science will occupy a dignified place! (loud applause)

Although we are talking about science and research, I would like to mention the need to carry out a more intensive political-educational activity and to raise the overall cultural level in our country. Of course, science is a decisive element of culture and knowledge; but we must bear in mind that the activity to develop the overall cultural, artistic, and political knowledge and shape the new man, conscious of his role in the world, also requires a general knowledge of everything in all fields. Besides, comrades, we may as well admit that there are some people, not many, it is true, but quite a few, even among researchers working in the most advanced sciences, who still have certain mystical and backward concepts.

This shows a certain lag in their general knowledge of the world and in the field of social science. Therefore, the political-educational activity of molding a revolutionary awareness and the new man is a requirements for all fields. Of course, science should be among the front ranks of this activity, but the scientists themselves should have the most advanced and revolutionary concept about the world and should contribute to the world's revolutionary change. (loud applause)

While giving priority to researching the current problems of our socioeconomic activity, we must also establish long-term programs for tackling certain basic problems, in order to raise the overall level of the Romanian science and contribute to new discoveries and to further expanding our knowledge of nature and the universe.

I would like to express the conviction that the National Council Plenum, which takes place in the middle of the 1981-85 5-year plan, will mark an important point in uniting all forces of research, education, and production into a single whole, with a view to implementing our programs in all fields, increasing the role of science in the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan, and ensuring our fatherland's overall development. I would like our science and research to present themselves with ever better results at the end of the 5-year plan, when we will draw the overall balance-sheet of the working people's activity, so that the scientists and researchers can state that they have fulfilled their mission and task to be among the front ranks of our socioeconomic development and of Romania's progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, at the same time we should strengthen cooperation with research in socialist countries and other states, in view of the fact that the complex problems of science and technology require a broad international cooperation. We must resolutely become engaged in this activity. At the same time, the Romanian scientists should strengthen cooperation with scientists everywhere in the struggle to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, and peace. We should do everything to prevent the deployment of medium-range missiles this year in Europe and ensure the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones.

Nothing can justify the production of new nuclear weapons and missiles! The balance of power and security for the two sides and for all states cannot be achieved through new destructive armaments, but by reducing the existing ones to an ever lower level! We are firmly determined to do everything, in cooperation with all states and progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, to contribute to meeting these requirements of all peoples and ensuring the vital right of the peoples to existence, peace and life!

Resolute actions are needed to attain a new world economic order. The current UNCTAD meeting is discussing a number of problems connected with eliminating underdevelopment, promoting closer cooperation between all states, and conducting real negotiations between rich and poor countries, in order to adopt concrete measures to help the poor and developing countries, relaunch the world economic activity, and establish new relations of equality and mutual advantage.

Science and scientists everywhere have a very important role to play in this field, too. They can best understand the meaning of nuclear weapons and the consequences of the current state of affairs in the world economic relations. Romania firmly speaks out for completely renouncing the use of weapons in resolving various conflicts and contentious problems between states and for resolving all problems through negotiations alone.

We believe that the complex problems of the world's life require the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of peoples everywhere; we are firmly convinced that, by acting in full unity, the peoples have the necessary force to halt the dangerous trend toward a catastrophe in the international life and to promote a new policy, based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

In this respect, we believe that scientists, including the Romanian ones, must become more involved in this struggle. They must strengthen cooperation with scientists everywhere, within the framework of the "scientists and peace" committee set up last year and other cooperation forms, in order to increase the contribution of scientists, along with that of the broad masses and all peoples, to resolving problems in the interest of national independence, peace and socioeconomic progress. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I would like to express the conviction that all scientists, researchers, and institutes will firmly work to eliminate certain negative states of affairs, to better organize the entire activity, and to raise the research in all fields to the level of requirements set by the modern scientific-technical development, by our socioeconomic development plans, by the need to raise the people's material and intellectual living standard, and by the policy of strengthening Romania's sovereignty and independence. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I wish all participants in the plenum, all scientists and working people in research ever greater successes in all fields and much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause. Prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!". In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity around the party, all those present in the great hall of the plenum stand up and cheer for minutes on end for the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania).

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY MPR'S TSEDENBAL PUBLISHED

Friendship Treaty Published

AU200950 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 83 p 1

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic" signed in Bucharest during the visit of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPR Central Committee, paid to Romania 14, 17 June 1983]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic,

proceeding from the sincere desire of the Romanian and Mongolian people to constantly develop and strengthen relations of friendship, multifaceted cooperation, and comradely assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic,

profoundly convinced that the further expansion and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are fully in keeping with the vital interests of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, with those of the unity of the socialist countries and serve the cause of socialism, peace, security, progress, and cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of economic cooperation between the two countries both at a bilateral level and within the multifaceted framework of CEMA is an important factor for the progress of each national economy, for rapprochement and the gradual equalization of the socialist countries' economic development levels,

firmly determined to actively contribute to the cause of strengthening detente, defending peace and security throughout the world, achieving general and total disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and building the new international economic order,

reiterating their determination to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of oppression and exploitation, and for freedom, independence, democracy, and social progress,

stressing their adherence to the goals and principles of the UN Charter and their determination to develop and intensify cooperation in the international arena and to contribute by all means to establishing interstate relations on the basis of the norms and principles of international law as the sole rational foundation for international cooperation,

have decided to conclude the present Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and for this purpose have agreed on the following:

Article 1. The high contracting sides will continue to strengthen relations of comradely friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual comradely assistance and international solidarity, of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

Article 2. The high contracting sides will develop multifaceted economic production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as trade exchanges. The sides will contribute to expanding multifaceted cooperation within CEMA with a view to implementing the Comprehensive Program, ensuring the progress of each national economy, and gradually bringing closer each member-country's economic development, and with a view to their more rapid progress on the road of socialist and communist construction.

Article 3. The high contracting sides will expand exchanges and cooperation in such fields as culture, science, literature, art, education, press, radio, television, movie industry, health, physical education, sports, tourism, and in other fields.

Article 4. The high contracting sides will encourage the development of direct relations and the exchange of experience between state bodies and institutions, and mass and civic organizations in the two countries, as well as contacts between the Romanian and Mongolian people with a view to applying in practice multifaceted cooperation and to achieving a deeper understanding by the Romanian and Mongolian peoples of the life and the achievements attained in socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Article 5. The high contracting sides will exchange views and information and will consult each other about important international issues of common interest.

Article 6. The high contracting sides will consistently act to strengthen friendship, solidarity, cooperation, and cohesion with all socialist countries in the interest of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress for the peoples.

Article 7. The high contracting sides will assist by all ways and means the just struggle waged by peoples for freedom, national independence, democracy, and social progress and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and the struggle for eliminating the old order of inequality and subjugation, and building and strengthening the new international economic order. The sides will develop by all ways and means relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries.

Article 8. The high contracting sides will constantly promote the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and will make efforts toward the observance by all countries of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, settling international differences by peaceful means, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, mutual advantage, nondiscrimination, respect for each people's right to decide on their destiny and to freely and independently choose their social system, and to make use of their national resources in keeping with their legitimate rights.

Article 9. The high contracting sides will make efforts to defend international peace and security and develop and deepen detente in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world; eliminate the danger of war; develop broad international cooperation; achieve mutual understanding among peoples; and carry out efforts against the imperialist policy.

Article 10. The high contracting sides will act to stop the arms race; achieve general and total disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; eliminate military blocs; create nuclear-free zones; and other measures that will contribute to strengthening the peoples' security and ensuring their peaceful and creative efforts.

Article 11. The high sides will conclude -- on the basis of and for the implementation of the present treaty -- appropriate agreements and understandings between the state bodies and insitutions, and the civic organizations in the two countries.

Article 12. The high contracting sides declare that the present treaty will not affect their obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties in force.

Article 13. The high contracting sides will exchange information and will consult each other if need be in connection with problems linked to the implementation of the present treaty.

Article 14. The present treaty will be submitted for ratification and will come into force on the day when the ratification instruments will be exchanged; this will take place in Ulaanbaatar.

Article 15. The present treaty has been concluded for an unlimited period and will stay in force until the expiration of 6 months from the date on which one of the high contracting sides will announce in writing that it desires that the treaty validity should cease.

Concluded in Bucharest on 17 June 1983 in two original copies, one in the Romanian language and one in the Mongolian language, both texts having the same value.

For the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu

For the Mongolian People's Republic: Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal

Joint Communique Published

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["Joint Romanian-Mongolian Communique" on Mongolian People's Republic leader Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal's 14-17 June official visit to Romania, issued in Bucharest on 18 June]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a party-state delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 14 and 17 June 1983.

The MPR party-state delegation laid a wreath at the Monument of Heroes in the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Fatherland and for Socialism. Comrade Yumjaagian Tsedenbal and the members of the MPR party-state delegation visited industrial enterprises and cultural institutions in Bucharest and in Arges County, and had friendly meetings with representatives of working people and with party-state activists.

The MPR representatives were received with special cordiality and hospitality wherever they went -- a telling expression of the esteem and friendship that the Romanian and Mongolian peoples feel for each other.

The friendship meeting that was held in Bucharest was addressed by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. The meeting clearly embodied the fraternal friendship between the RCP and the MPRP, and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR, and their joint desire to further develop their manysided cooperation. During the visit, the sides signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR, which reflects their common determination to strengthen their friendship and to develop and deepen the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR in many areas, and which serves the interests of the cause of socialism, progress, peace, security, and cooperation in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, had official talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding.

The talks were attended by:

For the Socialist Republic of Romania: Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ludovic Fazekas, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Romanian side in the joint Romanian-Mongolian intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technology cooperation; Miu Dobrescu, member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Aurel Duma, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Silviu Curticeanu, member of the RCP Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Chancery Section; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the RCP secretary general and president of the republic; Gheorghe Manta, member of the RCP Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the MPR.

For the MPR: Dandinglyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Choynoryn Suren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Mongolian side in the Mongolian-Romanian intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Terendasiin Namsrai, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and head of the General Section of the MPR Central Committee; Terenpiliin Balhaajav, member of the MPRP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Section of the MPRP Central Committee; Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, member of the MPR Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Namsrayn Lubsanrabdan, member of the MPRP Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At the talks, the sides exchanged information on the internal development and activities of the RCP and of the MPRP in leading the process of socialist construction in the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the results obtained by the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and of the party national conference of December 1982 on further developing the production forces, improving the material and cultural living standard of the working people, strengthening socialist democracy, and effecting Romania's transition from the level of a developing country to that of a country with an average level of development.

Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal spoke about the Mongolian people's efforts to implement the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, and about current objectives for developing the industry, agriculture, science, and culture, for raising the working people's material and cultural living standard, and for building the material-technical basis of socialism.

The two party-state leaders highly praised the Romanian and Mongolian peoples' efforts to implement the decisions of the two parties' congresses and the results attained in building the new society in their countries.

I

Upon examining Romanian-Mongolian relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR are successfully developing in all areas on the basis of the principles of mutual comradely assistance and international solidarity, respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual advantage, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Both sides highlighted the great importance of summit talks and agreements for strengthening the Romanian-Mongolian friendship and cooperation. The decisive role in many-sided development of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR and between their two peoples is played by the fraternal cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP. Contacts have recently been intensifying between representatives of the two parties with a view to facilitating exchanges of views and information and promoting mutual understanding of each other's experience in building socialism. Successful exchanges of delegations and experience are taking place between trade union, women, and other mass and civic organizations.

Cooperation has strengthened between the supreme bodies of state power and governments of the two countries in the area of bilateral relations.

Both sides are determined to continue their exchanges of experience in various areas of the socialist construction and their consultations concerning the development of their bilateral relations and current international affairs. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, expressed satisfaction with the results obtained in developing economic cooperation, production sharing, and scientific-technical cooperation, and in commercial exchanges.

In this context, the two sides positively appraised the activities of the intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the increasing cooperation between central planning and foreign trade bodies, between ministries and economic organizations of the two countries.

Reasserting their common desire to more intensively capitalize on the continuously increasing economic potentials of their countries, to raise the level of and to provide stable and long-term bases for their economic and scientific-technical cooperation and production sharing, the two party-state leaders instructed the relevant governmental bodies of the Socialist Republic of Romanian and of the MPR to negotiate and conclude bilateral cooperation documents in those areas.

Stressing the importance of cooperation within CEMA, the two sides expressed their determination to further act, together with the other member states, to implement the comprehensive program and special long-term cooperation programs designed to contribute to the implementation of the basic objectives of development in key areas of national economy and to equalize the levels of economic development of the member states. They stressed the importance of the upcoming summit economic meeting of the CEMA member states in view of the particular importance of that organization for the socioeconomic development of all the member states, for jointly solving problems concerning the more rapid development of each national economy, and for accelerating the process of building socialism and communism.

The sides highlighted the continuous development of bilateral relations in the areas of science, culture, education, health care, and sports. They agreed that the competent bodies of the two countries should endeavor to expand ties in those areas and take measures to improve mutual understanding through mass information on the activities of the two parties and on each countries' achievements in building socialism, thus contributing to deepening the mutual understanding between the Romanian and Mongolian peoples and their friendship.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal reasserted the determination of the RCP and of the MPRP and of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR to further develop their bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, since that is in keeping with the basic interests of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace, detente and cooperation in the world. The Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR will consistently endeavor to strengthen the cooperation and cohesion of the socialist countries, in the interests of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress.

II

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, exchanged detailed views on the current international situation.

The two party-state leaders expressed their anxiety about the aggravation of international tension. Old hotbeds of tension are escalating and new conflicts and crises are breaking out. The efforts made by peace-loving states to settle both international and regional conflicts through equal negotiations between the sides involved are being obstructed, while an increasing number of unsolved international problems are piling up. The imperialist circles promote a policy of force, pressure, and dictate, of interference in internal affairs, of violation of national independence and sovereignty, and of consolidating and redividing the spheres of influence. They strive to capitalize on any disagreements and complications among states and on national difficulties. The world situation is worsening as a result of the deepening gaps among levels of economic development and of lack of progress in dealing with the economic problems of the developing countries.

At the same time, the two party-state leaders emphasized with satisfaction that the forces that support freedom, independence, peace, and progress are increasing and consolidating. The nations and all progressive and peace-loving forces are increasingly asserting their determination to end the policy of force and confrontation, to ensure peace, and strengthen international security.

The sides expressed the firm opinion that peace, security, and progress can and must be secured on the basis of strict observance in interstate relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, peaceful settlement of international conflicts, nonuse or threat of force, complete equality of rights, mutual advantace, nondiscrimination, respect for each people's right to independently decide on their fate and to freely elect and defend their social system, and respect for each nation's right to utilize its natural resources in accordance with its legitimate interests.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR believe that, given the current dangerous aggravation of the international situation, it is vitally important to prevent war. In this context, the sides expressed the hope that, after the Soviet Union unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the other nuclear powers which so far have not done so should assume the same pledge.

The sides resolutely spoke out for immediately halting the arms race and adopting efficient general, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, in the belief that this is the key problem of our age. They spoke out for halting the production and upgrading of nuclear weapons, gradually cutting back stockpiles until their final elimination, banning the use of nuclear weapons and all experiments with such weapons. They also stressed that measures should be adopted to ban all types of mass destruction weapons, including chemical ones, and to achieve conventional disarmament. The sides highlighted the importance of freezing military budgets, cutting down military spending, troops, and arms, and banning the manufacture of new types and systems of weaponry.

In this context, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR stressed the great importance of the ideas and initiatives featured in the Political Declaration of 5 January 1983 of the Warsaw Pact member states. They believe that implementing the peaceful initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member states, including the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member states, can contribute to reducing the danger of war, improving the general international political situation, bolstering interstate trust, and consolidating peace and security. The sides will contribute through all possible means to implementing the peaceful and constructive initiatives of the Prague Declaration, in particular the proposals concerning the immediate beginning of direct talks between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states on mutual reduction of military activities and on a practical agreement to halt increases in military spending and to free Europe from chemical weapons.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR expressed their determination to further make active efforts to prevent war, to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflicts from the various parts of the world, to continue and develop the process of detente, and to promote relations of peaceful cooperation among states.

In view of the threat posed by the stockpiling of huge military forces and nuclear and conventional arsenals in Europe, the sides emphasized the urgent need to do everything possilbe to turn Europe into a continent of peace, security, and fruitful cooperation. They stressed the need to halt the deployment of additional missiles in Europe and to cut back and eliminate the existing ones, and to remove all nuclear and conventional weapons from Europe. In this connection the sides expressed the view that the current Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva should arrive at mutually acceptable agreements based on equality and on equal security in the areas of limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe and in the area of strategic weapons.

Of huge importance are the ample mass movements for disarmament and their contribution to the struggle for peace and security in Europe and in the world. Along this line, the sides stressed the importance of the world meeting "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" due to begin in Prague, for dealing with the threat of war.

The sides attach great importance to the consistent and complete implementation of the CSCE Final Act. They highlighted the importance of adopting at the Madrid meeting a substantial and balanced final document and a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe as part and parcel of building security and cooperation on the continent, and to adopt a decision on ensuring the continuity of the multilateral process initiated in Helsinki.

In view of the threat posed by the enormous concentration of troops and sophisticated arms in central Europe, the two sides spoke out for activating and concluding the Vienna negotiations successfully and without delay.

They also stressed the importance of relations of good neighborliness and bilateral and multilateral cooperation based on equality among the Balkan states, and of turning that area into an area of peaceful cooperation and collaboration free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases.

The two sides expressed concern about the dangerous situation in the Middle East. They reasserted their full solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, led by their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, and expressed the view that the Palestinian problem is the key to solving the Middle East conflict. They stressed that in order to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict, Israel must withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967, the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to independent statehood must be recognized, and the integrity, independence, and sovereignty of all the states in the area must be secured.

Along this line, the sides advocated the organization of an international conference within the United Nations with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO and other states that can make a constructive contribution to solving the complex situation in the Middle East.

In connection with the grave situation in Lebanon, the sides spoke out for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country, and for ensuring the independence, national sovereignty, and peace of Lebanon, which will have a positive impact on the general situation in the Middle East.

The sides positively appraised the negotiations underway between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the personal role of the UN secretary general. The sides expressed concern about the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, which harms the interests of those nations and threatens world peace. They spoke out for halting the hostilities and peacefully settling the problems between those two nonaligned countries, and reaffirmed their support for all efforts aimed at that objective.

The two sides reasserted their support for the just struggle of the DPRK for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, without any foreign interference.

The sides believe that persevering efforts must be made to eliminate tension in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Prospects are being opened along this line by the initiative advanced by the states in those areas to establish and develop relations of good neighborliness and to establish zones of peace and cooperation, such as the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and other similar ones.

They also believe that action should be taken to solve through political negotiation the problems existing in Southeast Asia and in the Caribbean basin, and to consolidate peace in Asia and in the Pacific area. The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle for national and social liberation and for defending national independence, and with the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for each people's right to independently decide on their destinies, without any foreign interference, and to select their system of socioeconomic development in accordance with their legitimate aspirations for progress and peace.

They spoke out for Namibia's immediate independence, and expressed their solidarity with the liberation struggle waged by the Namibian people, led by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] -- their sole legitimate representative -- and their support for the efforts made by the United Nations, the African countries, and the Nonaligned Movement to devise a political solution to the Namibian problem.

The sides condemned South Africa's repeated attacks on Angola, Mozambique, and other independent African states, and requested their immediate cessation, as well as the cessation of any violation of the sovereignty of those states.

The two sides stressed the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor for promoting independence, equality, cooperation, national progress, and disarmament and for strengthening peace and democratizing international political and economic relations.

The two party-state leaders believe that the problems of world peace and security are closely linked to those of development. They believe that eliminating underdevelopment, gradually reducing the gaps between levels of economic development, and providing conditions for the harmonious development of international relations in the areas of economy, science, and technology constitute a basic means of ensuring economic stability and of improving the international political climate.

The two sides stressed that all countries, regardless of size, social system, and level of development must jointly endeavor to devise solutions to the current particularly difficult economic problems, to eliminate the practice of economic sanctions and the policy of high interest rates, to base interstate relations on democratic and equitable principles, and to establish a new world economic order.

The sides highlighted the link between disarmament and development, and the need to use the funds that will be freed in the process of disarmament to solve the problems of socioeconomic development and to help the developing countries.

They believe that global negotiations should immediately begin at the United Nations on key international economic problems, in accordance with the UN resolutions and with the participation of all the states, whose legitimate interests must be taken into account. Along this line, they highlighted the importance of the UNCTAD conference in Belgrade. The sides expressed the hope that the negotiations underway within that organization will yield concrete results and not just agreements in principle.

The two party-state leaders agreed to continue their consultations and exchanges of views and to intensify their bilateral cooperation within the United Nations and other international bodies and organizations. They are in favor of increasing the UN role in safeguarding peace and security in the world, in developing peaceful cooperation among all the states, and in promoting solutions to all current international problems.

The two leaders stressed the determination of their parties and peoples to develop cooperation with the communist and workers parties and to contribute to strengthening their unity on the basis of international solidarity, respect for equality of rights, independence, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. They will also develop their relations with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, and with all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces and with all nations in the struggle for detente and peace, for halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for independence and social progress, for solving mankind's major problems with the participation and in the interests of all the nations, and for building a world of social and national justice, understanding, and cooperation among peoples.

The two sides highly praised the fruitful results of the visit and of their talks, and expressed the confidence that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR, signed during the visit and constituting a forceful manifestation of the Romanian-Mongolian friendship, as well as the other agreements concluded, will give a new impetus to expanding and strengthening the cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR, in the interests of the people of the two socialist countries and of the cause of peace and socialism.

Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal expressed his sincere gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP Central Committee, and to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the warm reception extended to the MPR party-state delegation and for the hospitality and attention enjoyed.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and on his own behalf, Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to visit the MPR, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, at an agreeable date. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Bucharest, 17 June 1983

Ceausescu Speaks at Rally

AU201600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at Bucharest 17 June friendship rally in honor of MPRP General Secretary Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal, esteemed comrades of the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, dear comrades and friends:

From the rostrum of this big mass rally devoted to the Romanian-Mongolian friendship, once again I want to convey friendly greetings to Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and to the other comrades in the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic. (loud, prolonged applause)

I also want to take this opportunity to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you, the participants in this mass meeting, and to all working people in our fatherland's capital (loud, prolonged applause). The MPR party and state delegation, led by Comrade Tsedenbal, has been in our country for 4 days and one can state now, when the visit is drawing to a close, that this visit and the talks conducted together and the understandings that we have reached are an expression of the feelings of friendship and regard harbored by the peoples of our countries and an expression of the common determination to strengthen even more the positive Romanian-Mongolian relations. (loud, prolonged applause)

This morning I signed, together with Comrade Tsedenbal, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic. It will ensure a broad framework and will open up new prospects for strengthening and developing the positive Romanian-Mongolian relations, and new prospects for intensifying political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other cooperation in the interest and to the benefit of both our peoples, of successfully building socialism in the two countries, and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, and between the Romanian and Mongolian peoples have a lasting development basis -- they are founded in the principles of socialism, of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage, and on the principles of solidarity and mutual comradely assistance. Within this framework, I would like to stress with satisfaction that in the past years these relations have constantly developed at various levels. Our countries are actively cooperating in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural field and are promoting broad contacts and exchanges of experience at a party and state level, and between mass and civic organizations. During the talks we conducted we agreed to continue to make all necessary efforts to expand even more this mutually advantageous cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Mongolia.

During the visit and talks conducted with the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic we briefed each other and extensively exchanged experience on the progress of socialist construction in our countries, on the achievements and concerns of our parties, countries, and peoples. Comrade Tsedenbal briefed us about the achievements attained by the friendly Mongolian people in their fatherland's socioeconomic development, and in implementing the decisions adopted by the 18th MPRP Congress. We rejoice at these achievements and wish the friendly Mongolian people new successes on their fatherland's socioeconomic development road and in building the socialist society. (loud, prolonged applause)

During his stay in our country, Comrade Tsedenbal visited important economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and Pitesti, thus being able to become directly acquainted with certain achievements and concerns of our people and with the enthusiasm and determination with which our working people are acting to implement the party and state policy in order to build socialism and communism in Romania.

Recently we celebrated the 35th anniversary of the revolutionary act of the nationalization of the means of production which, in fact, marked the point when the bourgeois-landowner system was eliminated and when we proceeded to building the socialist society in our fatherland. During that period -- through the work performed and the efforts made by all people -- the country's industrial potential increased more than 50 times over; agricultural production increased during those years 3.5 times and national income some 15 times. We can state with pride that life has forcefully demonstrated the creative energy of our workers class, our peasantry, intellectuals, and of all working people, irrespective of nationality, the creative energy of all our people who, free and completely mastering their destiny, are resolutely building -- under our Communist Party's leadership -- their future of well-being and happiness. (loud applause)

The party national conference of December last year extensively examined the current stage of socialist construction in our fatherland and adopted, on this basis, a number of special programs designed to ensure the resolute implementation of the 12th party congress decisions and those of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. We place special stress on expanding the energy and raw material base to a greater extent, on implementing the new agrarian revolution, and on intensively developing the overall national economy and managing with maximum efficiency all material and human resources in our country.

In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan -- despite difficulties caused by the world economic crisis -- we scored an important development in the national economy. I also want to mention that during the first 5 months of the current year we achieved better results than during the same period last year; in industrial production we achieved more than 5 billion lei in excess of plan. All necessary conditions exist to achieve an additional industrial production of some 12 billion lei by the end of this year.

On the basis of results recorded thus far one can state that we have everything necessary available to fulfill -- on the basis of properly organizing work and acting with skill and diligence -- the overall 5-year plan provisions under favorable conditions, as well as the decisions adopted by the party national conference, and we have everything necessary to ensure the elevation of our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization and the improvement of the material and cultural living standard of our people. (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, during the exchange of views with Comrade Tsedenbal we discussed a number of international issues of common interest. We noted with concern an increased tension in the international arena and the dangers this creates for the peace and life of peoples.

International life today is going through a particularly complex development stage. On the one hand, the imperialist policy of force and diktat is manifesting itself, the arms race is intensifying, the world economic situation is worsening -- especially in the developing countries -- a number of conflicts and states of tension still exist and even gain in intensity, and the danger of their spreading and generalization is increasing.

While on the other hand, the will of peoples to promote a new policy of equality and respect for national independence is asserting itself more and more, as does their will to develop freely in a climate of cooperation, security, and peace. We are convinced that in the confrontation of those two tendencies the future belongs to the policy of independence, cooperation, and peace, to the peoples' will to build a better and more just world, a world of peace and cooperation, without arms and wars. As a matter of fact, this has always been the goal of socialism and communism!

We are witnessing an unprecedented intensification of nuclear armament and an increased danger of war. Despite the demands by broad circles of world public opinion and of peoples on stopping the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, decisive measures are being taken to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe this year. More and more statements are being made in connection with proceeding to the production of nuclear weapons and missiles characterized by an increasingly higher destruction potential. Attempts are being made to validate the false thesis that the new weapons are able to serve peoples' peace and security. We must very firmly reject such attempts at concealing reality! Peace cannot be ensured with new weapons, but by cutting back on and completely destroying nuclear weapons, and by proceeding to general disarmament under appropriate international supervision. Peoples are not waiting for new nuclear missiles, but for measures to stop their deployment, for withdrawing and destroying existing ones, and for achieving a balance of force, however at an increasingly lower level of armaments! We believe that the cessation of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, constitute the central issue of our epoch -- and we will do all we can to make our entire contribution to resolving that issue and to defending the fundamental right of people and of peoples to life, peace, and to a free and dignified existence! (loud, prolonged applause)

We are paying special attention to the situation in Europe. Romania is consistently struggling for security and cooperation on this continent, so that the Madrid meeting will end as soon as possible with a document that is acceptable for all sides. We are for convening a conference for strengthening trust and for achieving disarmament in Europe, for ensuring multilateral cooperation among the European countries in order to achieve a united Europe based on the respect for each nation's social system and independence and based also on active cooperation to ensure the socioeconomic progress of all European peoples -- as a condition for a lasting peace on our continent and throughout the world.

Within the context of efforts aimed at a Europe for security and peace, we firmly advocate and act to strengthen cooperation and trust in the Balkans, to achieve in our area a zone of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons, and without foreign military bases. We also support the concerns of countries in other areas -- in northern and central Europe -- in order to achieve a nuclear-free zone.

Considering the numerous conflicts in the world, Romania is struggling with determination to stop any military confrontations and to solve all problems between countries by political means and negotiations alone. Life has proven that no matter how long and difficult such negotiations last, they are incomparably better than the smallest fights which cause material damage, claim victims, and make people die.

Our country has advocated and firmly advocates the solution of the Middle East problems by negotiations and the achievement of a comprehensive, lasting, and just peace which will lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination -- including their right to creating their own national independent Palestinian state -- and to ensuring the peaceful coexistence of all states in that area.

We believe it is necessary to do everything necessary toward the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and toward observing that country's independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty.

Romania is carrying out extensive activity to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order. We are paying special attention to economic problems, to the achievement of certain understandings between the rich and poor countries in connection with eliminating underdevelopment, granting greater support to poorly developed countries, ensuring a balanced development of the world economy, and in connection with achieving a new world economic order based on fully equal and equitable relations. In this respect Romania has forwarded a number of tangible proposals at the current UNCTAD session in Belgrade and acts so that this meeting will open up the road to a just solution to those complex problems and to ensure new prospects of progress and well-being for all the world's nations.

In our international activity we attach great importance to constantly developing relations with all the socialist countries. We believe that strengthening the unity of and cooperation among the socialist countries and overcoming the differences that still exist between some of them. This is one of the most important requirements for increasing their role in the international arena and for increasing the strength and prestige of socialism in the world. One should keep in mind that there are differences between the socialist countries when it comes to their economic and social development level and that each of them is building the new system under specific conditions; and one must always proceed from what they have in common and from what unites them; from their common interests in socialist construction, and in defending peace and international cooperation. (loud applause)

As is known, we are preparing for a summit meeting within CEMA to discuss economic cooperation issues. In tackling those issues we proceed from the need to improve cooperation within the CEMA so as to ensure that its member countries are able to solve economic problems -- raw materials, energy, scientific-technical progress, and other problems -- to a greater extent on their own with a view to implementing the program of each country's socioeconomic development and strengthening the economic potential of the member countries as a whole.

At the same time, we promote broad relations with the developing and nonaligned countries, and with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We firmly base our relations with all countries on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in interna affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use or threat of force.

We believe that it is necessary to create conditions so that all countries, irrespective of size or social system, will actively participate on an equal footing in resolving problems and in ensuring peace and national independence. It is also necessary to increase the role of the United Nations and of other world organizations in democratizing international life and in solving the complex problems confronting mankind.

Proceeding from the increasingly important role played by the Communist and workers parties, by the progressive and revolutionary forces throughout the world in the international arena and in the progressive development of society, we are doing all we can to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all those forces and we constantly develop cooperation them in the struggle for a better and more just world. (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear friends from the Mongolian People's Republic, you will shortly leave our country to return to your fatherland. Please take with you friendly feelings on behalf of all our people, as well as their sincere wishes for progress and prosperity, well-being, and happiness. (loud, prolonged applause)

Once again I want to express the conviction that the visit you have paid to Romania and the talks we have conducted and the documents concluded will be of particular importance for strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries in the interest of both peoples and of the cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace in the world! (loud, prolonged applause)

Long live Romanian-Mongolian friendship and cooperation! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers)

Long live cooperation and solidarity among the Socialist countries and among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers)

Long live cooperation among all peoples in the world! Long live international peace and cooperation! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers. All those present give longstanding ovations to cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, between the RCP and the MPRP, and to constantly strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Mongolian peoples)

IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION VISITS

Talks With Pungan

AU161832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1983 -- During an interview, on June 16, in Bucharest, between the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan and the Iraqi parliamentary delegation, led by Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman of the National Assembly, aspects were approached of the further development of the economic collaboration and commercial exchanges between the two countries.

The collocutors highlighted with satisfaction the fine relations of collaboration and friendship established between Romania and Iraq, throwing into prominence the decisive role of summit meetings and talks, for the amplification and diversification of bilateral relations.

Received by Ceausescu

AU161845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 16 the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Iraq led by Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman and speaker of the National Assembly, now paying an official visit of friendship to Romania. The delegation includes Baha ad-Din Ahmed, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, Mohammed Dabdab [as received] member of the Commission for Inter-Arab and Foreign Relations, Idham Aftan ash-Sharji and Naji al-Jeff, deputies.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ioan Salajan, chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Commission, Iuliu Fejes, secretary of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission under the GNA.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between the presidents of Romania and Iraq.

During the talk on the occasion, reference was made with satisfaction to the Romanian-Iraqi friendly relations which have steadily expanded and enriched. The joint willingness was asserted to amplify and deepen those relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other domains. Stress was laid in that respect on the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries make to the development of collaboration between Romania and Iraq.

Major international issues were also approached with emphasis on the fact that, under the particularly complex circumstances, resolute action should be taken to improve the world political climate, halt the arms race and pass to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to solve all interstate conflicts and differences by peaceful means, through negotiations, resume and further the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence, and build a new international economic order.

Special attention was paid to Middle East developments. In that framework, the importance was highlighted of intensifying political and diplomatic actions for the achievement of a global, just and durable settlement of the problems in that area, for the establishment of a lasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, the right to set up an independent Palestinain state included. Stress was also laid on the need to make all efforts for an undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the observance of Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty, which would positively bear on the Middle East situation as a whole.

During the talk, the need was underlined for the cessation of the Iraq-Iran war and for a political solution to the difference between the two countries with respect for each one's interests.

The Chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq was highly appreciative of Romania's foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity for the consolidation of international peace, detente and collaboration, for the resolution of the Middle East situation and the achievement of the just and durable peace in that part of the world.

BALLESTEROS-LED PCE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU211024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1983 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, led by Jaime Ballesteros, assistant secretary-general of the party, concluded its Romanian visit on June 21 and left Bucharest.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU CONFERS WITH SWEDISH LEFTISTS

AU171930 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu met the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden, that includes Lars Werner, chairman of that party, and Bertil Mabrink, member of the Executive Committee of the party, deputy, member of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Swedish Parliament, who are paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Left Party Communists of Sweden, and the determination was expressed to develop those relations, and strengthen their solidarity and cooperation. The wish was also manifest to work for the consolidation of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Sweden on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane.

The two sides jointly stressed that the central problem of the current international situation is the cessation of the arms race, the transition to firm measures for cutting back military spending, troops, and weaponry, and the initiation of tangible and effective actions aim . at disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The two sides stressed the significance of stopping the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and of withdrawing and destroying existing ones. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the particular usefulness of creating nuclear-free zones in the north of Europe, in the Balkans, and in other parts of the w ld.

During the interview, the need was stressed for the soonest possible conclusion with positive results of the Madrid conference which should lead to the strengthening of security and the unhampered development of collaboration among the European states, and to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament. The significance of restructuring the interstate economic relations and of building a new international economic order, was also highlighted. Stress was laid on the role of the small and medium-sized states in solving the problems confronting mankind, in inducing a new, positive course of international relations, in consolidating peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The exchange of views also pointed to the significance of strengthening the solidarity and friendship among the communist and workers' parties, of achieving a new-type unity based on fully equal rights, mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs, on each party's right to set its political line, tactics and strategy by itself, according to the specific conditions in every country.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO PAPANDREOU ON BALKAN SUMMIT

AU181757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/6/1983 -- Romania's minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei has extended to Greece's charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest, Elis Clis, the response of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the message addressed to him by the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in connection with holding a Balkan meeeting of experts in Athens before the end of the current year.

One of the meeting's goals could be to examine the proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The answer sent by Romania's president shows that Romania has been paying particular attention for many years to the situation in the Balkans, to the transformation of this region into a zone of peace and good neighborhood, of confidence and collaboration, without nuclear weapons, military bases and foreign troops. The fact is mentioned that certain positive results have been scored so far both in the development of bilateral relations and in the expansion of manysided cooperation among the Balkan countries, in the economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields, and emphasis is placed on the need that, although there still are countries with different social systems in the Balkans, the experience gained should be used, a mutually advantageous collaboration among the Balkan countries be ensured, and all the questions that still exist among some states in the region be surpassed and settled.

It is also possible and necessary -- the message of Romania's president shows -- that steps should be made on the road to security and peace in the Balkans, for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, as part and parcel of the consolidation of security and achievement of disarmament in Europe and the world over.

Stress is then laid on the significance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal regarding the preparation and organization of a Balkan summit which should examine aspects conducive to taking new steps towards surpassing the existing problems, building up confidence and developing good neighborhood, and manysided cooperation, turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Such a summit, which should certainly be thoroughly prepared, would go down as a positive act in the life of the entire continent, in the struggle for disarmament and peace in Europe and the world over.

In this spirit, the proposal made by the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, is welcomed as regards the organization of an inter-Balkan experts meeting, which should discuss the ways and possibilities of creating a denuclearized zone in the Balkans. Such a meeting, the message stresses, would go down as an important action in the process of preparing a summit of the states in the area. As for Romania, she backs this initiative and is resolved to contribute to its successful unfolding.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG -- Brussels, (AGERPRES) 11/6/1983 -- Brussels hosted the sixth session of the Joint Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between Romania and the Belgia-Luxembourg Economic Union. The sides looked into ways and means meant to contribute to the development and diversification of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between them. A protocol was signed at the conclusion of proceedings. Present to attend the session Adrian Stoica, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had interviews at the Ministries of External Trade and Economic Affairs, and at the Office for Foreign Trade and met Belgian businessmen. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 11 Jun 83 AU]

EVENTS, PROCEEDINGS OF CONTINUING UNCTAD SESSION

Colombian's Speech Previewed

PA142028 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia will ask today for international solidarity for Central America and the Caribbean, fully convinced that every effort to this end will be a link in the much sought after chain of peace, justice, and progress required by the countries of this area.

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo will speak this afternoon at the UNCTAD's Sixth General Assembly in Belgrade, where he will say that Central America is an example of how the trade and financial problems produced by the world's crisis have been worsened by area conflicts. To this we must add structural causes of dependence, poorly distributed growth, and the erroneous use of resources for rash arms buildups.

Lloreda Caicedo will also say that the Central American situation (?would be) quite different were there favorable economic indicators. He will invite the world, particularly the industrial and Latin American countries, to give aid generously and without distinction, so that peace, justice, and progress may return to that area.

The Colombian foreign minister will ask the UNCTAD assembly, the largest forum bringing together both rich and poor nations, if it is not absurd for the world's powers to spend billions of dollars on weapons and military technology, instead of initiating development, health, housing, education, and food programs.

He will also remind them that they must first create the necessary conditions so that the tractors run, hospitals function, and children attend school; for weapons do not create such conditions; they can only be created by massive aid and peaceful internal structural reforms.

Foreign Minister Lloreda will tell the delegates at this world forum that the Contadora Group has not forgotten the primary reason for the Central American crisis. He will also point out that military victories do not eliminate the destructive effects of violence, such as injustice and backwardness, they only serve to heighten them.

He will also tell them that political and ideological competence must be measured by the results of the nations' social and economic development systems and by the states' effectiveness in providing greater well-being, not by armed confrontations.

15 Jun Morning Session

LD151922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG) -- Had there been no Jordanian-Israeli verbal duel, it could have been said that today, Wednesday, a calm morning plenary session of the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade is over.

Walid as-Sa'di, Jordanian delegation head, said Israel had perpetrated the massacres at Sabrah and Shatila, while in the replica the Israeli representative asserted that "local Arabs" had perpetrated that.

That incident only for a moment turned the attention from the debate on the world economic situation with a special emphasis on development, which, according to anticipations, should end by June 18.

"The Group of 77" developing countries will consider at a separate session tomorrow the course to date of the general debate and prospects of successful completion of the conference. Sources say that the conference has entered "a decisive phase" and that resolute neogitations in four committees of the conference are under way.

A majority of developing countries, especially those poorest among them, did not have an effective choice between public and private capital inflows, Sidney Dell, the executive director of the U.N. centre on transnational corporations said. Dell pressed for reaching of agreement on the U.N. code of conduct on transnational corporations which has been negotiated already for six years under the auspices of the United Nations.

Jordanian representative Walid as-Sa'di expressed regret because a majority of the developed countries are not ready to assume their responsibilities vis-a-vis the developing countries, and expressed the view that developing countries should rely on themselves, however urgently they need outside assistance.

"More than 74 million dollars an hour, or more than one million dollars a minute "are being spent by the big powers on military expenditures", Elenga Ngaporo, the minister of trade of the People's Republic of Congo, emphasized. He accused the developed countries of being "indifferent" to "the just aspirations" of the developing countries. "They adhere frenetically to their egotistic interests", Elenga Ngaporo said.

Belgian foreign Minister Leo Tindemans openly indicated that the economic recovery in developing countries cannot be expected to spread automatically and cover the developing countries, too. What is needed are parallel measures so that the recovery may obtain wider and more lasting dimensions. In this way the Belgian foreign minister moved away from positions of some leading Western industrial powers, including even those advocated at the beginning of the current UNCTAD session by West German Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorff. Observers say that Belgium's deviation from the Western countries' positions is a result of Brussels' dependence on the world market, because more than half the Belgian GNP comes from exports.

The financial crisis in developing countries contributes to a lowering a demand on the world market, thus affecting with particular severity the countries which, to a large extent, depend on exports.

Representatives of the Ukraine, Uruguay, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and Asian-African consultative committee and the UN disarmament department also spoke in this morning's debate.

15 Jun Afternoon Session

LD152135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG) -- The protectionism in world trade was branded as one of the main causes of the world economic crisis in statements of virtually all speakers in the afternoon meeting of the UNCTAD session in Belgrade today (Wednesday).

The majority of speakers also asked that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund change their policies and increase credit funds for the developing countries, as well as to enable these countries to exert greater influence in decision-making in the world financial and monetary system.

These points were made with special resolution by head of the Iranian delegation Mohammad Nassr Sherafat [spelling as received]

A similar demand was voiced by minister of economy of the Yemen Arab Republic Muhammad Hizan Shuhati, whereas Secretary of State for External Affairs of the Dominican Republic Dr Jose Augusto Vega Imbert asked (?specifically) that the quotas in the international Monetary Fund (?be) increased to over 90 billion units of special drawing rights.

Representative of the United Arab Emirates Sa'id al-Ghayth stated that the protectionist measures and restrictive policies of industrialized countries had led to the stopping of growth in the developing countries.

In demanding the elimination of protectionism, Portuguese representative Fernando Reino warned that the economic recovery in industrialized countries could not by itself, be enough for the developing countries to successfully overcome the crisis. In Reino's opinion, however, the international trade system "despite its imperfections, has fulfilled its goals."

On the other hand, the Moroccan minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Azzadine Guessous made quite a different assessment, noting that industrial countries' protectionist measures have penalized consumers, stirred up inflation and prevented the necessary adjustment to a more equitable international division of labour in the developed countries themselves.

The Dominican Secretary of State for External Relations Vega Imbert spoke in concrete terms asking that the industrial countries abolish subsidies for the goods manufactured under more favourable conditions in the developing countries.

The representatives of Togo and Benin, A. Agbenou and Manasse Ayayi respectively, also insisted on the abolishment of protectionist barriers in trade and on a reform of the world monetary-financial system. They further said that multinational companies hinder the developing countries' endeavours to process their own raw materials by themselves. A. Agbenou stressed the need to change the policy of multinational companies in international economic relations.

The representative of the International Christian Union of Business Executives Albert Coppe joined in some assessments voiced in today's debate, stressing that markets must be more open in the developed and developing countries alike.

International trade, said Coppe, cannot be separated from the ethical dimension in the strategy of human and economic development.

Group of 77 Proposal

LD202305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1814 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG) -- The Group of 77 submitted to the 6th UNCTAD in Belgrade this afternoon, Monday, a proposal for an urgent implementation of the substantial new programme of action for the least developed countries.

The proposal, adopted at the Group of 77 Buenos Aires meeting, was submitted by the Group of 77 chairman, Somali Ambassador [name indistinct] said Osman, who assessed the results to date in the implementation of the programme as totally disappointing.

However, at today's plenary, representatives of "Group B" (developed countries) and "Group D" (the countries of the so-called socialist community) advanced views on the implementation of the programme and the Buenos Aires recommendations proceeding from the same positions they have held so far. This programme, as the Group 77 representative recalled, provides for efficient assistance to be extended to the least developed countries by greater finances for development, technical assistance, technology transfers, commercial facilities, and by encouraging economic and technical cooperation amongst the developing countries.

As the Yugoslav representative, Rikard Stajner, (?pointed out), most donor countries had taken on obligations to allocate at least 0.15 percentage point of their gross national products as official aid to the least developed countries. Some of the countries, when the programme was adopted in Paris in 1981, obliged themselves to double their aid.

Member of the Yugoslav Government Rikard Stajner stated that Yugoslavia adopted special measures, particularly as regards facilities for imports from the least developed countries.

All participants in the debate agreed at least on one assessment: The situation in the least developed countries, instead of being improved, continues worsening dramatically.

The representative of Niger, one of the least developed and land-locked countries, stated that in 1980 the production grew at the rate of 2.9 percent, and in 1981 by merely 0.6 per cent, despite the fact that the aid programme envisaged the annual production growth of at least 9 percent. The Niger representative appealed to all countries to invest efforts towards the common fund for commodities beginning to operate as early as possible, and that the developed and the donor countries grant special subsidies to the special U.N. fund for the land-locked developing countries.

The representative of the People's Republic of China also demanded the implementation of the substantial new programme of action for the least developed countries. The head of the U.N. Development Programme Delegation (UNDP) explained the role of the programme in helping the developing and the least developed countries.

At the beginning of today's debate, the rapporteur of UNCTAD's working group discussing the application of the substantial new programme of action and the Buenos Aires "Group of 77" recommendations let it known that this group had not yet ended its considerations and that a united stand had not yet been reached.

Tomorrow, UNCTAD is to go on with its discussion of this topic on the agenda, and with its work in committees.

Today the 101st nation, Sao Tome and Principe, signed the agreement on a joint fund for raw materials at the 6th UNCTAD, whereas the delegation of Senegal submitted its ratification instruments of UNCTAD's secretary-general, Gamani Corea.

The draft resolution on island countries was adopted by the 4th committee dealing with the basket of other questions. However, this committee did not succeed in reaching consensus on the draft resolution on cooperation among countries with differing social systems.

Committee Work Termed 'Slow'

LD201748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG) -- The work in the four committees of the 6th UNCTAD in Belgrade not proceeding as anticipated, observers assess the situation as "not at all enviable". Those well acquainted with similar, large international gatherings point out, however, that agreements are often reached at the last moment because of the participants' efforts to gain for themselves as much as possible.

The fourth conference committee discussing a number of fields of UNCTAD's activity, has reached consensus on two draft resolutions -- on the land-locked and on the island developing countries.

Consensus is nowhere in sight, however, on the questions of technology transfer, shipping, economic relations among countries with different socioeconomic systems and aid to liberation movements. Observers recall that decisions reached by outvoting are seldom implemented.

In the talks on cooperation among countries with different socio-economic systems, the inter-bloc conflict prevents the reaching of an agreement. The United States insists that the problems of East-West economic relations be discussed within the UN economic commission for Europe and the East-European countries urge a decision condemning the use of economic sanctions for political purposes.

The East-European countries more or less make conditional the opening of a discussion on their relations with the developing countries on the breaking of the deadlock regarding the part of the resolution dealing with East-West trade. However, they, just as the Western countries, take a negative stand on the increasing of the UNCTAD budget funds for promoting economic cooperation among the developing countries.

The talks in the fourth committee on increasing the developing countries' participation in world shipping, developing their merchant marines and linking the issues of ownership and flag have not made such headway. The above issues are, therefore, expected to be transferred to a contact-group of the conference president, which could at the last moment reach some kind of accord.

The United States and the majority of its allies firmly reject UNCTAD's activity of monitoring the economic situation of the Arab population under Israeli occupation, an issue also discussed in the fourth committee.

It is believed that some Western countries could contrary to the United States, uphold the granting of aid to SWAPO, [South-West African People's Organization] the Namibian people's liberation movement.

The talks in the committee on commodities proceed "rather slowly", as representatives of developing countries note. A positive outcome regarding the common fund for commodities is in the offing.

Work in the committees on trade and on monetary-financial issues has not gone far, either, mainly due to the "rigid" stand of the "Group B" of industrialized Western (?countries). These countries oppose any fundamental changes in the existing international monetary and financial institutions.

Many trumps in the negotiations are being kept for the very end of the conference so that, despite the present slowness in reaching agreements, the outcome of the conference can be far more positive than some observers are prone to believe at present.

Mojsov Urges Consensus in Groups

LD202308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of UNCTAD's 6th Session, scheduled morning and afternoon plenary sessions for tomorrow (Tuesday) on implementation of an "essentially new action programme for the least developed countries" adopted at the 1981 Paris U.N. conference.

At the close of today's plenary session on the same question, Mojsov said that the incumbent working groups would continue their work. He called on all delegations to step up their activities, reach consensus and report to the plenum on it as soon as possible.

Representatives of the "Group of 77", developed countries, socialist countries, Yugoslavia, Nigeria and others set forth their stands at today's plenary session. Starting from their positions, all explained their views on the application of the action programme and recommendation submitted by the "Group of 77" for doing so.

Lebanon Aid Proposal

LD211816 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG) -- At UNCTAD Six in Belgrade this morning, Tuesday, Group 77 submitted a draft resolution calling the international community to extend urgent assistance to Lebanon. A proposal by conference president Lazar Mojsov that the Group 77 initiative should be considered by a contact group to be set up following his consultations with UNCTAD bureau members -- was adopted.

The Israeli representative upheld the Group 77 initiative but disagreed with its explanation which, as he said, "mentions only the so-called Israeli invasion" and not "who is responsible" for Lebanon's ordeal. He tried to blame Syria and PLO for everything, asserting that their armed forces "held under occupation the larger part of that country for eight years".

The Israeli representative in the end accepted an appeal by conference president Lazar Mojsov on himself and other delegates to refrain from raising the irrelevant political question.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF OLOF PALME

Meeting With Spiljak

LD211511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- At noon today in the White Palace Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme who is paying an official visit to our country.

During their 1-hour conversation, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, President Spiljak and Prime Minister Palme expressed satisfaction with bilateral relations and the hope that the Sixth UNCTAD Session will end successfully. They also very positively assessed the initiative by nonaligned countries for a meeting of heads of state or government in New York in the autumn.

The Spiljak-Palme meeting was primarily devoted to international themes and to East-West relations. Both the host and the guest expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting on European Security and Cooperation and the disarmament talks in Geneva will end successfully. In their view, this would contribute to an improvement of the general climate in international relations. This was noted after the two sides expressed their concern over the present state of international relations.

Prime Minister Palme informed President Spiljak of his activity concerning his mediation initiative in the Iraqi-Iranian war which he had undertaken on behalf of the UN secretary general. Both sides expressed the hope for an early end to this armed conflict which, it was said, would contribute to an improvement of the situation in that part of the world.

Meeting With Ribicic

LD211551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, held talks today with Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party and Swedish prime minister, who is visiting our country at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. In a long conversation, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Ribicic and Palme exchanged information on the activities of the LCY and the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party in both the internal and international spheres and on cooperation between the LCY and the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party.

Ribicic and Palme briefed each other on the socioeconomic developments in Yugoslavia and Sweden and on the activities of the LCY and the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party in efforts to overcome the economic difficulties affecting both countries. Reference was also made to the state of international relations with special attention paid to the situation in Europe, disarmament questions, and questions concerning the development and solution of acute focal points of crises and conflicts. During the meeting views were exchanged on the situation and developments in the workers and progressive movements in the world. Ribicic and Palme stressed that possibilities exist for a successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party.

Both sides expressed their readiness to continue the dialogue and exchange of views. The evaluation was made that cooperation between the LCY and the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party contribute to a general development of relations between Yugoslavia and Sweden and to the development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Also present at the meeting were Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee; Ljubomir Drndic, SFRY ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden; Pierre Schori, under secretary of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign affairs; Hans (Dalgren), press secretary in the office of the prime minister; and Johan Lenart, Swedish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Spiljak Dinner Toast

LD212042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] "You are a dear and welcome guest to Yugoslavia, a friend and a statesman whose personal role in the development of Yugoslav-Swedish relations and cooperation we hold in exceptionally high esteem." With these words President Spiljak greeted Prime Minister Palme in his toast at a formal dinner today. Spiljak continued:

"It is with the greatest attention that we cultivate the already traditional friendship lining us with your country. We are glad that both sides wish to expand this friendship through increasingly comprehensive forms of mutual cooperation. Favorable conditions exist for such mutually beneficial cooperation. Also, it is our practice to hold frequent meetings between our representatives. This policy, in our view, has proved to be useful. In a few words, we have done a great deal and I believe that efforts on both sides will enable us to achieve even more. A significant number of Yugoslavs live and work in friendly Sweden. They too represent a kind of bridge between our countries and are an important part of our relations."

The SFRY Presidency president said that Yugoslavia and Sweden "have much in common with regard to the attitudes they hold in international relations." We both strive, he said, for indivisible peace based on freedom, independence, and justice. Nonaligned, Socialist Yugoslavia and neutral Sweden cooperate in a constructive manner in connection with many questions of vital importance for security and progress on the European Continent and further afield in the world. The spirit of Helsinki cannot be preserved unless everyone is ready to preserve it. In other words, political will is needed in order to search for a way out and adopt the kind of behavior that will make it possible to negotiate and return to genuine detente. We have both always considered that the process of relaxation in Europe cannot be long-lasting unless it is an integral part of a general detente that extends to all countries. These are the goals that are now again in Madrid giving a direction to our cooperation, together with other nonaligned and neutral countries. The mutual closeness and understanding we have achieved indicate even more than that. They are a natural expression of our identical aspirations for a world without arms and for general disarmament, for which you, too, are doing so much personally. We aspire to the creation of the kind of relations among nations that enables every one of them to enjoy the fruit of its independence and prosperity without hindrance.

Spiljak expressed the conviction that the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade will provide an opportunity for a contribution to be made through mutual cooperation to the opening of the prospect of international economic relations on democratic foundations.

"I am convinced that your visit to Yugoslavia will give a fresh, important impetus to our friendship, to even better mutual understanding, and thus also to even more comprehensive cooperation," Spiljak said.

Palme Toast

LD212139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a luncheon today in honor of Olof Palme, Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, and his wife.

Toasts were exchanged during the luncheon, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere.

In his reply to the toast proposed by the president of the SFRY Presidency, the Swedish prime minister recalled that Yugoslavia's and Sweden's aspirations for improved international conditions are almost identical despite the differences in the two countries' historical development, which were due to the fact that Scandinavia had a relatively peaceful period of development while the Balkans were caught in a series of wars that at one time extended to most of Europe.

According to Olof Palme, the most important thing today is to halt the further unfavorable development of international relations, which is leading to an exacerbation of general world conditions. This is the only way to achieve progress toward a better future, he said.

The Swedish prime minister also expressed hope for a positive outcome of the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade and the conviction that the disarmament conference in Geneva could have a positive outcome.

At the end of his toast Prime Minister Palme expressed gratitude for the warm and cordial welcome extended to him and his wife in Yugoslavia.

Palme Departs 22 Jun

LD220835 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Olof Palme, Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, left Dubrovnik for Sweden this morning. This marks the end of the official visit by this distinguished statesman to our country. At Cilipi Airport the Swedish prime minister was seen off by Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Executive Council, and by Tomislav Milkovic, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly.

FURTHER ON JOSPIN-LED PS DELEGATION VISIT

Planinc, Jospin Meet

LD211508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party [PS], who is in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Federal Conference. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, attention focussed on the current international economic situation and on the difficulties confronting the world, especially those burdening the developing countries. In this context the state of economic cooperation between our two countries was discussed and the possibilities for its further development were pointed out. The meeting was attended by Bora Milosevic, an assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PS Delegation Departs

LD211512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, left our country today. At Belgrade airport our guest and his associates were seen off by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium;

Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee presidium; and by Marijan Rozic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

SAWPY'S GRLICKOV LEAVES FOR BONN 21 JUN

LD212005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Dr Aleksandar Grlickov left here for Bonn on Tuesday, at the invitation of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Dr Grlickov will meet with leaders of the SPD.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES LCY INTERNATIONAL WORK

LD212159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today, which was chaired by Mitja Ribicic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed topical issues of LCY work and ties in the sphere of international relations with the aim of preparing for the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session.

The session also discussed and adopted the proposed report on the Presidium's work over the past year, which is to be submitted to the LCY Central Committee at its next session.

MILATOVIC INTERVIEW ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU181745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11/12 Jun p 3

[Slobodan Vujica interview with Veljko Milatovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, place and date not given]

[Excerpts] When it happens that the ruling production relations cannot provide a stable and dynamic development of production forces, stagnation inevitably occurs. We are objectively in such a situation.

However, an explanation is necessary here: We have decided in favor of the development of socialist self-management. Of course, one cannot and must not draw the conclusion from this that self-management is to be blamed for the present unfavorable situation and even crisis. It has not yet prevailed in practice, nor has it become the ruling production relationship. Strong statist, both state and group-property relations, are very much in evidence, and in some fields they are even dominant.

This was said among other things by Veljko Milatovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview with Sunday's BORBA, speaking about our socioeconomic development at the present moment, about the pluralism of self-managing interests, about opposition, and about hostile forces.

[Vujica] What in your opinion is particularly characteristic of the present time and situation in society?

[Milatovic] It is, let me stress, a distorted way in which the pluralism of interests appears, a euphoria of the particular in which the self-managing common social interests and their interdependence in general find it difficult to be manifest, and a glorification of the state and its omnipotence. We have not resisted the temptation and, as in other socialist countries, the political factor and the state have become the chief protagonist of the development of production forces.

[Vujica] Here we are touching on the principle of pluralism of self-managing interests in our society, which is indisputable, but there is some, in fact considerable, lack of understanding of what it would mean to our society.

[Milatovic] When we began to perceive more significantly and more clearly the need to develop society on the basis of self-management, the necessity arose of admitting that pluralism of self-managing interests objectively exists in a socialist society, and these interests are often contradictory.

Doubts and objections were then voiced by those political people who later, when pluralism of self-managing interests was accepted as a reality and as an official policy of the LC, understood it in fact most frequently as a possibility that the statist power of a center could be decentralized without changing the essence of the socioeconomic relations to the advantage of self-management. Therefore pluralism now appears more as a pluralism of statism than of self-managing interests.

[Vujica] What is characteristic for the present time in this respect?

[Milatovic] In our present grave economic situation and in the stagnation in the development of self-managing relations, what is characteristic is an increased turning toward the state, whose measures are expected to provide a way out of the situation in which we have landed. The highest state organs in the federation, as well as in the republics and provinces, adopt measures about which it is said at the same time that they may yield results if the LC and other organized socialist forces will strive for their implementation. The question arises: Why should state organs adopt measures for the implementation of which their executive organs and the state administration are insufficient?

[Vujica] It seems that we are here coming to a wider question about the relationship of the class and its vanguard, and the relationship of the LC toward the state.

[Milatovic] The organized political forces, primarily the LC, are quite frequently in the shadow of the state and put themselves at the service of securing and executing the policy and measures of state organs, instead of establishing wider links with the workers class.

[Vujica] How can the LC "escape" from this "imprisonment" and turn toward the main source, the workers class, and work within the system?

[Milatovic] It is obvious that in implementing our program directive about the withering away of the state and the withering away of the party in power, no proper and significant breakthrough has yet been made. For new breakthroughs to be made in this direction, the space that the state unwillingly vacates should be taken over by democratic and self-managing forms of decisionmaking, the workers class and its political organizations.

[Vujica] But you are pointing to the opposite tendency, the turning toward the state.

[Milatovic] In the situation we are in now, the chief danger does lie in that all the forces, let me not say hopes, are turning toward the state, and it is expected that the state will change these negative tendencies. But if this prevails, one can easily fall into different currents or, more precisely, into a different system of a totalitarian type. Obviously the way out must and can be sought only through self-managing institutions and organs and initiatives.

[Vujica] Is it not precisely a certain federalization of the League of Communists and the dominant role of the republican organizations, or more precisely, of their leaderships, which is an essential reason that the unified interests are difficult to arrive at in the LC as well as in society?

[Milatovic] I would not accept a simplified presentation of the situation. It is much more complex, although sometimes it has the appearance of a scheme set according to the organization of the political state structures. In this way one neglects and pushes to the back the class problem, the class interest which cannot be "forced" into any schemes because it also appears within the framework. [sentence as published]

Class Interests Outside the Schemes

[Vujica] Let us explain this.

[Milatovic] A schematic presentation of the manifestation of the self-managing, class interests along the lines of the political state structures -- which of course have their needs and their rules -- in fact makes their manifestation difficult in both breadth and depth. It is not merely a matter of the republics and provinces and the relations between them, but the relations within a republic, starting from the basic organizations of associated labor upwards.

[Vujica] You have said that every partial interest of a group or a community is also reflected in the related LC. How can the LC adhere to the line of class interests as a cohesive force in society without disputing these partial interests?

[Milatovic] The Communists are not people of a special kind and they cannot stand outside these individual and partial interests. But the class approach and interest must be clearly present in their consciousness and activities, so that the LC may be a cohesive force which influences the search for this common interest.

[Vujica] How much does the LCY Central Committee work along this line of realizing class interests?

[Milatovic] The League of Communists and its forums, including the LCY Central Committee, have in a way devoted their work to "economics" to a great extent. They deal with social affairs in the same way that other state and economic organs do.

[Vujica] What should be changed here?

[Milatovic] In a desperate way this indicates the necessity of changing the LC methods of work and its positions, so that the LC would not be giving its consent after the fact or be reduced to supporting something that has been decided upon by state or management organs. The LC, linked with the workers class and the working people, must provide the directions and demand that, as an organization of the workers class, it should -- through the institutions of the system -- exert its influence on the policy and the nature of solutions. It must illuminate the ideological and class essence of the several problems much more and it must "inject" it into the delegations, and struggle in the open for certain solutions.

[Vujica] Let us return to an assessment of the present situation.

[Milatovic] An inevitable consequence of the aggravation of the problems in the economic and social development is a radicalization and dissatisfaction within the workers class and among the youth. As a cause of the dissatisfaction, we usually stress the fall of the standard of living and youth employment difficulties, which is not to be disputed. However, it is not the only reason for the radicalization among workers and youth. It is to a large extent also a consequence of the stagnation in the development of of socialist self-management and democracy, which reduces the possibilities for workers and young people to influence their fate and the fate of their class and to influence a change in the unfavorable situation which is the cause of their dissatis-dissatisfaction.

It is also indisputable that all those hostile forces under such conditions are appearing more aggressively, and they must not be underestimated.

[Vujica] One nevertheless gets the impression that we are putting the stress on this greater aggressiveness of the enemy, but the social and other trends which are a result of a certain unfavorable situation are not seen.

[Milatovic] One cannot say that they are not seen. But a certain concept is present here, a belief that one can get out of it with the help of the state, through administrative measures, and that in this way one can most successfully solve economic and other problems, including ideological ones. Therefore administrative interventions are increasing in quantity and quality, and in the share they take in decisionmaking on specific problems, while actions from the grassroots of society and the workers class conceived by the LC and the SAWP are lacking. The belief that the aggressiveness of the enemy can be efficiently mastered in an administrative way is also getting stronger and stronger.

The Main Danger: The Right

Therefore, as you point out in your question, attention both at the level of sociopolitical organizations and in the information media which are an integral part of the system is onesidedly directed to the more aggressive behavior of antisocialist forces, groups, and individuals, and we do not deal sufficiently with social trends in society and in the LC, their causes, and the demands coming from the grassroots of society.

[Vujica] Let us return to the question of radicalization.

[Milatovic] Every radicalization need not always be based on socialist, self-managing, and progressive strivings. It may be either left or right.

[Vujica] When we speak about radicalization, especially among young people, we most frequently talk about and draw attention to leftism [levicarenje] and we do it onesidedly.

[Milatovic] Not only among the young people but in society in general. Of course, when we speak about young people, we most frequently draw attention to the danger of leftism. I do not think that this is correct, not if we comprehend properly what leftism is. It is natural and necessary that youth is inclined toward radicalism and toward the left. But when it is a wuestion of what is radical, it must be clear to us which it is, left or right. I think that in our society as a whole it is rightism [desnicarenje] that is increasing its sway and becoming more and more dangerous. On this basis of the existing state of statism and group-property relations, even this spread of bureaucratism is a rightist danger, for it leads to state property relations and the monopoly of the state.

The strengthening of rentiers and various other forms of obtaining income, and even of enrichment, not on the basis of work but from parasitical or speculative relations, is also a basis on which a rightist orientation may become enhanced. Therefore we should not neglect the fact that the right is nevertheless our main danger.

[Vujica] We often talk about opposition forces, but it is not always made clear who they are.

[Milatovic] We have no opposition in the classical sense. The term, opposition forces, is an unhappy choice. Opposition forces mean forces within the same group, within the same horizon, with differences about one or another variation of policies. They do not exceed the framework of a given social system. The sense of their opposition may be in opposing a specific policy, or specific people in a specific policy.

If the League of Communists and particularly the SAWP would work, as we have decided, better and more democratically in searching for specific solutions, and would strive for a struggle of opinions and a dialogue, much of what we now proclaim to be opposition and many whom we see as in opposition could not be considered either opposition or opposers. It is necessary to establish a clear distinction between the "opposition" and the enemy. Without this distinction we court the danger of multiplying the enemy, of calling the enemy everybody who thinks differently or does not accept a specific policy or does not agree with the behavior of specific people; this leads to a passivization in the ranks of the workers class and the creative intelligentsia.

Exaggerated Role of Forums

[Vujica] When the LC does not deal sufficeintly with such assessments of the situation and the social trends, others easily take over this task.

[Milatovic] We must not fall into a position that certain specialized state services will make ideopolitical qualifications of certain social trends and events. This is primarily the business and the obligation of the LC and of other political organizations and institutions of our political system.

[Vujica] Here we also have the question of attitude toward creative forces and their involvement.

[Milatovic] The basic thing is to rally all the creative forces in shaping the policy and implementing it.

In this way we will be better able to resist both antisocialist tendencies and alien ideologies. A platform of rallying the creative forces, whose main content would be a call to resist hostile occurrences, would be too narrow. Such a policy would be without prospect.

FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS ACTS ON ECONOMY

LD212241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber adopted today a number of legislative acts which by the end of the year will exert great influence on the conditions of economic activities and the material position of the associated labor. The significance of the legislative changes had aroused a very extensive debate and many discussions on the solutions offered.

The debate was initiated with the proposal of the law on changes and supplements to the law on ensuring payments between the users of social resources, the aim of which is to introduce more discipline into relations between creditors and debtors and to end the increase in the demands for payments due as soon as possible. The sum of demands for payments amounted to 215 billion dinars at the end of March, and the pace at which it is increasing indicates the possibility of its doubling by the end of the year.

The debate at the chamber session was begun by discussions in committees and commissions of this assembly chamber. The proposal which brought the attitudes of the proposers and delegates closest together was formulated at the session of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations; its essence is that the law be adopted today, ant that its application begin immediately. It was also proposed that Article 5, which stipulates the manner of paying personal incomes in organizations of associated labor that have not paid their debts, be applied from 1 January 1984 in order that associated labor might prepare itself for this. The article binds work collectives to pay -- until debts have been paid -- only average personal incomes from the previous year. Until the chamber session the Federal Executive Council had not agreed with this amendment.

Already at the beginning of the debate, however, a new proposal was submitted on behalf of the group of delegates form the Socialist Republic of Croatia by Zarko Cikara. Article 5, Cikara said, should be deleted because the basic cause of non-payment of obligations is the shortage of money, not lack of discipline. With the application of this article 1.3 million workers will find themsleves affected though we have oriented ourselves to everyone equally bearing the burden of stabilization.

In Cikara's words, those who work well, too, could be short of money and thus remain without full personal incomes. He thus proposed that before the adoption of such a provision, the causes of illiquidity be established, because to punish those who are not responsible for this could result in a drop in the productivity of work and exports.

Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, presented different arguments. He noted that unpaid demands are growing more quickly than the entire income and that those who continue to increase their unpaid demands and those who pay them on time could not be in the same position. The Federal Executive Council thus accepts that the application of Article 5 be postponed until 1 January 1984 for all organizations of associated labor except those whose debts continue growing after the adoption of this law.

In view of the fact that until the end of the debate three different proposals remained, voting started.

The amendment submitted by the delegates from Croatia to delete Article 5 was defeated by 102 votes to 26, with 11 abstentions. The session then went into recess during which the delegates of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations and representatives of the Federal Executive Council reached agreement. In accordance with this Article 5 will be applied from 1 January 1984. The law was adopted along with an additional amendment, which binds all organizations of associated labor such that in paying personal incomes they have to submit a declaration to the social accountancy service verifying they have paid their debts. Thus, the work of this service, too, is made easier.

Continuing the session, the chamber then adopted by emergency procedure the changes and supplements to the law temporarily banning the use of social resources for the financing of noneconomic and nonproduction investments this year.

The delegates also adopted by emergency procedure the law on changes and supplements to the law banning the disposal of part of social resources for the payment of certain expenses in 1983. In this way the very restrictive criteria in force to date for expenditure on expense allowance, entertainment, advertising, official trips, and others have to some extent been alleviated, thus enabling the users of social resources to carry out their activity more easily.

The chamber also adopted by emergency procedure the supplements to the law on special conditions for providing credits for investments.

Afterward the Federal Chamber adopted changes and supplements to the temporary law banning the granting of guarantees and other documents concerning the provision of resources from the future income and giving of credits and guarantees to cover excesses in financing investments. Here too the emergency procedure was adopted, because it was assessed that investments are still not in line with the material possibilities and with the economy's orientation toward exports, and that forecasts contained in the 1983 resolution are not implemented.

The delegates also adopted the proposal that Marin Cetinic and Osman Karabegovic be elected members of the Council of the Federation. The proposed decision on the formation of the Council for the Social Information System of the SFRY was also adopted.

SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT TERMED 'VERY CRITICAL'

AU171551 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 83 p 8

[Summary] "Several months have passed since the first warning that the situation with newsprint supplies is very critical and that some newspapers may stop being published at any time." At yesterday's session of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the Business Association of Yugoslav Newspaper Publishers, newsprint producers stated that the situation is even worse now -- most of them have used up all their reserves and none of the pertinent agreements have been realized.

They demanded again that the decision of the Federal Executive Council on providing $15.6 million for newspring producers be implemented to enable them to fulfill their obligations and provide 124,000 tons of newsprint. They also repeated the demand that newspring paper mills be allowed to use 75 percent of the foreign exchange income that they have earned through newsprint exports.

Considering the extremely difficult situation of newsprint producers, newspaper publishers have accepted the 20-percent increase in the price of newsprint; however, this sum will only partly alleviate the difficulties.

"The sponsors of newspapers will be informed about all this, because the result of the present situation might be that some newspapers stop appearing."

MACEDONIA SHOWS POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU191449 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 83 p 4

[Z. Gerovic report]

[Summary] "Skopje, June -- The Macedonian economy has faced numerous problems and has lagged in many vital sectors in the first months of this year. Above all, production is only slightly above the level attained in the same period last year. Exports are lagging considerably. Losses are growing from month to month." Losses amounted to 5.3 billion dinars in the first quarter, the liquidity shortage has been pronounced, and energy and production materials are in short supply.

A study of the economy has shown that "internal reserves and comparative advantages have been poorly exploited. It has also been confirmed that what used to be, as a rule, exclusively attributed to unfavorable 'objective circumstances' has not been the only and real cause of the deteriorating results of business operations this year nor in previous years. It is more and more obvious that numerous problems are primarily subjective."

An analysis prepared by the Macedonian Trade Union Council shows that labor productivity is low. In the period between 1971 and 1981, it increased only 5 percent. Productivity measured as social product per employed worker was 23.6 percent below the Yugoslav average in 1971 and 34.3 percent below average in 1981. Only Bosnia-Hercegovina and Kosovo had an even lower productivity rate.

Profitability also fell. In 1971, an income of 31.7 dinars was earned per 100 dinars invested, but 10 years later it fell to 25.9 dinars. In 1973, 1.27 dinars of gross revenue were realized per 1 dinar spent; 8 years later only, 1.22 dinars. The basic reason is obviously subjective: On the average, only 4.5 hours are worked per day.

Low productivity is also caused by poorly conceived investment policy which has concentrated on primary production. Another reason for low productivity is increasing taxes to pay for communal and public needs. "At the same time, in the internal distribution within associated labor organizations, personal incomes are tied least of all to work and results of work, and there exist tendencies toward leveling." About 40 percent of workers employed in Macedonia earn less than 9,000 dinars a month.

ZAGREB OIL REFINERY 20 PERCENT BEHIND PLAN

AU201451 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] In the first 5 months of this year, the refineries of the Zagreb INA processed about 2.5 million tons of oil, which is 20 percent less than envisaged by the energy plan. Apart from the reduced domestic production, another reason for the poor work of the refineries is that the provision of funds in dinars and foreign currency for importing crude oil has been slow. In order to fulfill the plan to the end of this year, the INA must process about 700,000 tons of oil per month.

NEW GAS PIPELINE IN KOSOVO REQUIRES REPLACEMENT

AU201941 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 83 p 2

[Murteza Daci article: "Another Failure"]

[Summary] A 25-km gas pipeline from Obilic to the Feronikal work organization in Glogovac has just been completed. However, it was discovered that the pipes laid are not suitable for carrying natural gas and the entire pipeline will have to be relaid. The new pipeline is estimated to cost some 235 million dinars.

The pipes were purchased in the Soviet Union. When the pipes were imported, experts of the Jugoinvest work organization of Belgrade -- the sole Yugoslav organization controlling imported equipment -- inspected the pipes and advised that the pipes must be freed of grease before being laid. Once the pipes had been freed of grease, experts of the Hidromontaza work organization of Maribor tested every pipe separately and decided that the pipes could be laid.

In July last year, it was noticed that some of the pipes cracked and they were replaced. Later, when faults were discovered in more pipes, the pipes were thoroughly examined and it was found that the pipes were not suitable for a gas pipeline at all. Experts found out that the thickness of pipes ranged between 3.5 to 9 mm, while the contract states that the pipes must be 7-mm thick. When the complaint was made to the Soviet firm which delivered the pipes, the firm claimed that the pipes are intended for an oil pipeline and that the purchaser was told this.

A joint meeting of representatives of all Yugoslav organizations involved in the project was held and it was concluded that the completed pipeline cannot be used and that a new one with appropriate pipes must be built.

"At a recent session of the Workers Council of the Feronikal work organization, this great problem of failed investments was only the seventh point on the agenda. Before discussing this problem, this organ of self-management discussed an increase in personal incomes."

KOSOVO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

AU181906 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Ismail Bajra, member of the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, visited the Pristina territorial defense headquarters where he spoke to the members of the communal territorial defense units about the aims of the hostile propaganda from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania directed against our country. Speaking about Yugoslav-Albanian relations until 1948, Ismail Bajra stressed the aid and support given by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to the Communist Party of Albania in its consolidation and in the development of the National Liberation Struggle. These forms of cooperation on the political and economic planes were continually extended and enriched up to 1948, when the Albanian leadership supported the Cominform's and Stalin's attacks against our country. Thus, Enver Hoxha and the Albanian leadership forgot the aid and support from our country.